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MARRIAGE.

On the 4th inst., at Sandakan, J. E. BEEKHUYSEN (of the firm of Mansfield, Bogaardt & Co.), to KATHLEEN, daughter of the late Captain BEESTON. [1475]

DEATHS.

At Amoy, on the 4th July, MAGGIE, infant daughter of ROBERT and ELIZA HUNTER, aged 6 days. [1435]
At the General Hospital, Yokohama, on the 2nd inst., FRANCOIS BEYER, aged 34 years, late clerk at the Messageries Maritimes Co.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 15th June arrived per P. M. steamer *Belgie*, on the 10th July (25 days); the English mail of the 14th June arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Kaisar-i-Hind*, on the 12th July (28 days); and the Canadian mail of the 25th June arrived, per C. P. steamer *Empress of Japan*, on the 15th July (20 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The first annual general meeting of the Eastern Bimetallic League was held at Shanghai on the 8th inst.

H. E. Lu Ch'uan-lin, the new Viceroy of Szechuen, arrived at Chengtu on the 28th ultimo and took over his seals of office from the retiring and degraded Liu Ping-chang on the 1st inst.

The Crown Prince of Japan is reported to have completely recovered from his late indisposition.

The first consignment of the new British dollar was received at Hongkong by the last English mail.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited, has paid a dividend of eight per cent. for the year 1894.

An anti-Christian outbreak has occurred at Pingyang, a China Inland Mission station 100 li south of Wenchow. The native converts have had their houses and property destroyed.

The Union Cotton Spinning Company, of Osaka, has, it is stated, decided to establish a spinning factory in China, and a delegate is to be dispatched to that country to investigate matters connected with the project.

According to a Reuter's telegram an important French commercial mission under official auspices will start for Shanghai in August to thoroughly study the trade of China and to travel through the country to Yunnan, where it will meet a mission from Tonkin.

Subject to audit, the directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation propose at the forthcoming meeting to declare a dividend for the half-year of £1 5/- per share, place 5 lakhs to credit of reserve fund, and carry forward to next half year about 3 lakhs.

The London correspondent of the *Straits Times* states that the Straits will be asked to pay, for military purposes, from 17 to 20 per cent. of their revenue. The estimated revenue for the present year is \$3,955,000. At 20 per cent. that would mean a payment of nearly \$800,000—say fully £80,000.

The steamer *Birkhall* was sunk at Woosung on the 10th inst. by the Chinese man-of-war *Wantai* running into her. The man-of-war was getting under way at the time on an ebb tide and the accident was caused by her taking an unexpected sheer. There was no loss of life. The *Birkhall* will be raised.

The *Shenpao* states that the Viceroy Chang memorialised recently on behalf of T'ang Chin-sung, ex-President of the Formosa Republic, requesting permission for him to go up to Peking for an audience. The Emperor, however, does not want to see the ex-President and orders T'ang to retire from the public service.

Everything remains quiet in South Formosa. Liu Yung-fu, the Black Flag leader, has had the Custom House re-opened and business is again proceeding, but most of the residents have left Anping. The Consul and one or two others, however, remain. Liu is said to have his men in complete control. According to a correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, the literati seem much aggrieved by the non-compliance on the part of the British with the petition for annexation.

The Emperor of Japan received in audience on the 2nd inst. the Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron in the East, the Captains of the *Centurion*, *Edgar*, *Undaunted*, and *Leander*, accompanied by the British Chargé d'Affaires; the Commander-in-Chief of the French Squadron in the Far East, the Captain of the *Bayard*, and their staffs, accompanied by the French Minister; and the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Squadron on the Asiatic Station and his staff, accompanied by the U.S. Minister.

The other day, the *N. C. Daily News* says, some Foochow Chinese approached a foreign hong at Shanghai with the request that they would transmit \$200,000 to Formosa. Where the money actually came from is not known, but it was intended for Liu, and the foreign firm refused to have anything to do with it.

Steps have been taken at Singapore to establish a Fire Insurance Association for the maintenance or fixation of the rates at which risks should be accepted, for the decision of questions relating to the settlement of losses, the wording of policies and other matters, and for mutual protection in the interests of fire insurance business.

The latest information concerning the Russian-Chinese loan is that it is not redeemable for thirty-six years and is secured by the Customs. Russia undertaking payments should China fail to meet her engagements. According to Reuter the Russian Press in discussing the loan disavows that Russia seeks any political advantage, but ascribes it to her desire to be in friendly relations with her great neighbour. A Havas telegram, on the other hand, states that the Russian journals are enthusiastic over the loan, holding that it opens up a new era for Russian politics in China.

The Foreign Representatives and the Staffs of the Legations at Tokyo were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the 29th ultimo, for the purpose of congratulating His Majesty on the return of the Imperial Court to the capital. It seems to have been originally contemplated, the *Japan Mail* says, that the whole of the Foreign Corps Diplomatic should be received together, in which case the duty of congratulating the Emperor on behalf of the various States represented would have fallen on the Doyen, Baron von Gutschmid. But His Majesty having signified a desire to receive the Legations separately, the programme was modified in that sense.

We (*N. C. Daily News*) understand that in a few days the prospectus will be issued of an important spinning and weaving mill to be founded in Shanghai, of which the American Trading Company will be the General Managers. The capital of the new undertaking will be Tls. 1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of Tls. 100 each. Of the first issue of 7,000 shares, a considerable proportion has already been privately subscribed, but it is believed that about 3,000 shares will be offered for public subscription. An influential directorate has been secured, and has been acquired, and the machinery will combine all the very latest improvements. The looms will come from America, but the other machinery from England. The mill will start with 40,000 spindles.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says:—Reuter says the new arrangement between France and China virtually supersedes the projected buffer state. That is hardly an accurate way of stating it. The convention will probably be found to deal with the boundaries between Kwangsi and Tonkin and between Yunnan and Tonkin. The former have been settled for some time, and with regard to the latter the only part of interest to Burmah will be the arrangement as regards the Kenghung frontier. In the fulness of our hearts we gave that state to China by the Burmo-Chinese Convention, and our only interest in it now is that it adjoins the state of Kengheng, which was to have formed the main part of the buffer state, but which has now been definitely incorporated in the British Empire.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

Whether or not the relations between the Governments of Russia and Great Britain are less cordial since the conclusion of the Chino-Japanese Treaty of Peace, it is evident that the Russian Press is somewhat more Anglophobe. The Moscow and St. Petersburg journals have lately indulged in thinly veiled threats against Great Britain, and Reuter now informs us that the *Novoe Vremya* has been urging the Russian Government not to complete the delimitation of the Pamir boundary until Chinese questions are settled and adds that it must be demonstrated to Great Britain that friendly relations with Russia depend upon mutual concessions. We hardly think that the Russian Government will act on this advice, though it is quite possible that they may let it be apparent that they are disappointed at not receiving British support in their coercion of Japan to compel her to forego the slice of Manchuria she contemplated assimilating. Why is Russia either angry or disappointed? The British Government, true to their policy of avoiding entangling alliances, had never committed themselves to any pledge either as to their policy in Europe or Asia. They had not, so far as the public are aware, even committed themselves to any definite expression of opinion to the Russian Foreign Office on Oriental politics. All that they had done, and this was on the accession of the Czar NICHOLAS II., was to express their cordial sympathy with His Majesty, just as his uncle the PRINCE OF WALES had shown it during his visit to Russia to take part in the funeral ceremonies of his brother-in-law ALEXANDER III. At the time the British Press expressed not only profound sympathy with the young Emperor and the Imperial Russian family, but many influential journals also took occasion to urge the desirability of more cordial political relations between the two great empires, which united would be able to ensure the endurance of peace and the triumph of occidental civilisation in the Far East. It was pointed out by several able writers, who expressed the opinion of at least a great portion of the thinking British public, that the interests of the two nations should not clash and were in many respects identical. A conviction has grown up in England of late years that, in Europe, the so-called Eastern Question, which for several decades was the nightmare of European statesmen, has practically ceased to vitally interest the British Isles. The Turk is, as he always was, hopeless; but he is no longer essential to stem the tide of Muscovite aggression. The Balkan States have grown into flourishing kingdoms with distinct aims and hopes, and Russia is not eager to assume the once coveted post of honour and danger at Constantinople. Even if she were, it would not be British ships or soldiers that would bar the way. The old policy which sought to check in every direction Russia's expansion has been greatly modified.

But, as we have said, if the tide of public opinion and the policy of the Foreign Office have gradually and almost insensibly changed, and a certain amount of friendly feeling grown up for Russia, partly as the result of the consistent efforts of the late Czar to preserve the peace of Europe, it does not follow that the British Government should, at Russian suggestion, join any attempt to bully or browbeat a smaller Power with whom they are also on friendly terms. When, therefore Russia, aided by

France and Germany, made a naval demonstration, while the three Powers presented what in effect was an ultimatum to Japan to withdraw her claim to the Liaotung Peninsula, it is not surprising that Lord ROSEBURY objected to be a party to such action. What passed on this occasion between the Foreign Offices in London and St. Petersburg on the subject remains to be published when history is written, but it would seem, from some expressions recently dropped by the Japanese Minister in London, that the British Government were something more than strictly neutral. Otherwise how could England have won "the undying gratitude of Japan?" It has been surmised that it was the intention of the Allied Powers to deprive Japan of all the territorial fruits of her victories, and that but for British interposition she would have been compelled to surrender Formosa as well as Manchuria. Whether this is the fact or not we have no means of ascertaining, but whatever form Lord ROSEBURY's action took it has certainly given umbrage to Russia and France, though M. HANOTAUX took care to give no expression to it in his reply to the interpellation of the Marquis DE BEAUMANOIR in the Senate on the 31st May. The French Foreign Minister was certainly ingenious if not ingenuous in his statement in reference to the part played by France in the negotiations that led to the abandonment of the conquered territory in Manchuria by the Japanese. He said, replying to the criticisms made on that action:—"I have no hesitation in declaring that the Government, in making friendly representations to Japan, in association with other European Powers, was inspired, above all, by consideration for the interests of our country." Whatever may have been thought by Japan as to the friendliness of the representations, no one will doubt the truth of the object set out by M. HANOTAUX. When, however, he says, later on, that "the common action on which the Powers thus resolved was, in point of fact, limited to an exchange of views with Japan, and this nation, justly proud of her victories, fell in with the friendly counsel which was given her, and this she did in a spirit of wisdom which has my entire admiration," he is less candid. The exchange of views was backed up by a very obvious display of force, and in the case of the Russian Squadron a distinct menace. The Japanese Government yielded the point with dignity, but neither as the result of conviction nor as an act of free will. There is reason to believe that neither France nor Germany were proud of the part they were induced to play at the behest of Russia, and they certainly have not as a consequence advanced in the esteem of the Japanese. The rôle was one that Great Britain certainly could not play even to oblige a powerful friend, and that friend will have to recover her temper and equanimity as she can, and may sulk about the Pamir boundaries for a twelve month if it will assist her in the operation.

THE SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY AND THE NEW FRANCO-CHINESE TREATY.

The French are taking active steps to establish order on the border between China and Annam. The treaty recently concluded, which provides for the demarkation of the frontier and for railways and telegraph lines being carried across it, also provides, according to the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, that a supplementary agreement shall be entered into making provision for the repression of

piracy and the destruction of the bands which come and go from one side of the border to the other. The basis of the arrangement, it is said, will be that the representatives of each country will be entitled to call upon the authorities of the other to concert means for the pursuit of any band which may be threatening to cross the border, and, further, an absolute and reciprocal right for either of them to pursue across the border any band which may be in flight. The draft of the arrangement is now under the consideration of the Indo-China Government and will shortly be transmitted to the French Minister at Peking, and it is hoped the agreement itself will be in force as soon as the cool weather enables active operations against the pirates to be undertaken. In the meantime, however, strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Chinese Government to secure the liberation of the LYAUDET captives. It will be remembered that the LYAUDET family, consisting of the father, mother, and one child, were abducted from Port Wallut, the port of shipment for the coal from the Kebao mines, M. LYAUDET being the manager at Port Wallut. The unfortunate family has since remained in captivity and it is said the child has died as a consequence of the hardships of life with the pirates, but from the latest Tonkin papers we observe that doubt is thrown on this report. The abduction was a most daring one and was most skilfully executed. Naturally it threw the foreign population of Tonkin into a state of great excitement and the Government appears to have arrived at the conclusion that it is high time something was done to put an effectual stop to such outrages. In previous cases the captives have been ransomed, sometimes for very considerable sums, which was equivalent to offering a premium to the pirates to repeat the transaction. The friends of the captives would naturally wish to secure their release by the readiest means offering, and their feeling is entitled to respect and the sufferings of the captives to sympathy, but from a public point of view the payment of ransoms may well be held to be a mistake. At all events, that is the view taken by M. ROUSSEAU, the present Governor-General, who, as soon as the LYAUDET affair was reported to him exclaimed "No ransom," and has adhered to his determination. He is adopting quite other means, which we hope will be successful. Strong representations have been made to the Peking Government by the French Minister. The captives had been carried across the frontier into China, and their deliverance was demanded. The Peking Government, however, seems not to have sufficient authority to make itself obeyed in these outlying regions of the Empire, where the local officials are almost independent. Accordingly it has been determined by the French to take action on the spot.

M. CAMILLE GAUTHIER, the French Consul at Pakhoi, has been called to Tonkin, and, having received his instructions from the Governor-General, has been sent to Moncay, the frontier post in the neighbourhood of which most of the trouble occurs, with an ultimatum to the Chinese officials on the other side of the border. Accordingly, on the 7th inst., M. GAUTHIER, Colonel CHAUMONT, the military commandant, and the civil and military mandarins recently appointed by the Chinese Government, met at Moncay to concert measures for the speedy deliverance of the LYAUDET family. But while the conference was going on the pirates took advantage of the opportunity to

change their quarters. Colonel CHAUMONT had been keeping a watch on the frontier at Pac-si, to prevent the bands crossing, but hardly had he withdrawn his detachment to go to Moncay when the pirates slipped across into Tonkin territory, where it appears they now are. The *Courrier d'Haiphong* argues that this makes no difference to the responsibility of the Chinese Government, which, during the two months that the pirates were on Chinese soil, showed that they either would not or could not do anything. The French Government, our contemporary therefore argues, is entitled to demand more decisive measures, and, if those fail, to itself take guarantees for the safety of the captives and to assure to them an indemnity commensurate with the length and the hardship of their captivity. It might be suggested that if the French cannot themselves capture these pirates when they are on French territory it is somewhat unreasonable to hold the Chinese Government responsible. The pirates, however, have their headquarters on the Chinese side of the border; it is there that the bands are recruited, it is there that they supply themselves with arms and supplies, and it is there that they retire when they are pursued by the French troops. In the fastnesses of the mountainous regions of Tonkin it is not easy to lay hands on them, but they could, there is every reason to believe, be readily dealt with when they enter Chinese territory. Whether the Chinese officials are in league with them it is unnecessary to inquire, for it appears plain that, whether from corrupt motives or simple indolence, they have neglected their duty. The French Government appears now determined to make them perform it, and to bring the existing state of disorder to an end.

The representations of France with reference to the Szechuen outrages, backed up as they have been with a show of force, appear to have been attended with considerable success, and the representations as to the state of affairs prevailing on the frontier between the Kwang provinces and Tonkin will probably be equally effective. Were the agreement for the policing of the frontier in force France would have the right to cross the border and herself break up the pirates' headquarters if the Chinese failed to do so, and should the occasion demand it she will probably not wait for the signing of the agreement. Threats, however, will probably prove sufficient to stir up the Chinese officials to action when they see that the threats are not merely idle ones. Unfortunately, says the *Courrier*, during the heat of summer operations by land are impracticable, so that if anything should have to be done it would be better that it should be done by the fleet, and, according to our contemporary, the occupation of the port of Pakhoi and the seizure of the Customs revenue there has been considered by the French Government as a possible eventuality. We should think it unlikely that any such step as that would be taken. Occupation of a treaty port would always be liable to cause friction with other Powers, and the seizure of the Customs revenue, which has been pledged for the repayment of foreign loans, would be generally objectionable. It seems desirable that whatever pressure may have to be brought to bear on China should be applied with as little interference as possible with the treaty ports. Subject to that consideration, the strong position taken up by France both in the case of the Szechuen riots and in that of the Tonkin border troubles appears worthy of all praise and might with advantage be emulated by Great Britain and the other Powers which have claims against China awaiting settlement.

FRENCH COLONIAN EXPANSION AND RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE.

A brief paragraph in the Australian papers states that it is now enacted at Tahiti and in the French islands in the Pacific that licences to vessels to trade among the islands under the French tricolour will be granted only to such vessels as are half-owned and half-manned by French subjects. In itself that is perhaps not of very great consequence, but the incident is useful as illustrating the tendency of French colonial policy. The object of placing under the French flag vessels not French owned was of course to escape the extra burdens imposed upon foreign shipping, and the new enactment is intended to place the foreigner at an increased disadvantage. In Africa, in Asia, in Oceania France is feverishly trying to extend her possessions, not because such extension is rendered necessary or desirable by any existing French trade, but in the hope that she may thereby cut out the trade of other nations, more particularly that of Great Britain. The policy of Russia is similar, though that power does not as yet look so far afield for fresh acquisitions as her republican ally. Wherever Russia adds a new slice of territory to her large dominions, there the foreign trader finds no welcome, and is tolerated only in so far as he cannot be dispensed with. England, on the other hand, holds out an open hand to all nations, and the extension of her rule is synonymous with the progress of the world. In English territory a Frenchman or a Russian can trade on equal terms with the Englishman, but the Englishman in Russian or French territory is subject to various disabilities, of which the enactment with reference to trade at Tahiti may be taken as an example. It is impossible, therefore, that England should regard with any feeling of cordiality French colonial expansion. If France were working for the extension of trade and civilization England would have no occasion to be jealous of her movements, but, whatever may be thought with respect to civilization, with regard to trade the object is not extension but restriction, more particularly the restriction of British trade. One of her most cherished designs is to cut off as far as possible British communications with South-western China, and it is evident also she would like to annex Siam and so have the important British trade with that country at her mercy. In the prosecution of this design it is deemed necessary to manufacture French interests as a means by which to bring about difficulties, and the Press in the neighbouring French colony has recently been finding fault with the Acting French Minister for not having been sufficiently energetic in registering Asiatics as French subjects. It is also made a subject of complaint against him that he allowed an English man-of-war to visit Chantaboun, though how he could have prevented it is not very clear, and there is a further complaint that he allowed Siam to grant certain concessions to an English company in the province of Chantaboun. The vapourings of an irresponsible and hot-headed journalist are not necessarily to be taken as a declaration of a national policy, but in this instance there is only too good evidence that the utterances of the Saigon papers are not a very distorted reflection of the policy in favour at the Quai d'Orsay. In speaking of French exclusiveness and of the designs entertained with reference to South-western China we do not forget that foreign goods are allowed to be transported by the Red River route on easy terms, but that is a matter of necessity rather than of

good-will. Before the acquisition of Tonkin great stress was laid on the importance of the Red River as a commercial route, and, as there was no French trade to take advantage of its facilities when the route at last came under French control, it was necessary to foster the foreign trade in order to show that the route was not an utter delusion; but there is no telling how soon a blow may be struck at this flourishing trade similar to that struck at the trade of Saigon a few years ago by the introduction of the *tarif-general*. Had it not been for the competition of the West River route the favourable terms at present enjoyed would probably never have been conceded.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND THEIR TENURE OF OFFICE.

The judgment of the Privy Council in the Western Australian case regarding the tenure under which civil servants hold their appointments is of considerable academic interest though perhaps not of much practical importance. The Privy Council has decided that civil servants hold their offices, in Crown colonies, during Her Majesty's pleasure only. Many members of the service will no doubt be surprised at this, as it reverses the opinion, very widely held, that they have an indefeasible vested interest in their appointments. Practically, however, their position will be in no way affected. The Secretary of State remains the fountain of justice so far as the civil service is concerned and the members, we think, have no occasion to complain of the manner in which their interests are dealt with by that tribunal. Once in the service, on the permanent staff, a man may feel assured of a position for life, provided he is not convicted of some flagrant misconduct. Should it be necessary to abolish his office he will either be provided with another of equivalent value or be granted a retiring allowance. Lack of ability may prevent or retard his promotion, but will not, as it probably would in unofficial life, result in his being called upon to send in his resignation. Permanency of appointments in the civil service is one of the rules of British administration, and, though not enforceable as against the Government in a court of law, there is not the least likelihood of its being deviated from. In the particular case recently carried on appeal from Western Australia to the Privy Council the claim appears to have been of a particularly unreasonable character, though the circumstances are not set out in the judgment with sufficient fulness to enable the reader to form any decided opinion as to the conduct of the plaintiff which led the Government to dispense with his services. It appears, however, that he was a doctor, who had been gazetted to an acting appointment during the absence on leave of the substantive holder. As he subsequently applied to have his appointment made permanent it would appear that the officer for whom he was acting did not intend to return, though that point is not made clear in the judgment. It seems, however, that certain circumstances that arose in connection with a death in the hospital of which the plaintiff had charge induced the Government to cancel his appointment, and thereupon the plaintiff brought his claim. According to the judgment of the Privy Council, had his appointment been a permanent instead of only an acting one the Government would still have had a right to dismiss him, subject to an appeal to the Secretary of State, and that any claim to vested interest in an office by the holder of an acting appointment should have been set up is remarkable. Whatever

doubt may have existed on the point, however, has been swept away by the judgment of the Privy Council, and it is made clear that, except in cases of special contract, officers hold their appointments, whether permanent or acting, only during Her Majesty's pleasure, which means the pleasure of the local Government, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. From the latter, however, speaking generally, they are likely to receive greater indulgence than they would from a court of law, for conduct which the latter would hold to warrant dismissal, even in case of a contract, the Secretary of State would probably hold to be sufficiently punished by a reprimand or suspension of promotion. It is perhaps on the whole well that it should be so, for it is due largely to the security of appointments that the service is able to attract men of high character.

THE PRODUCTION OF SILVER AND GOLD.

The figures of last year's silver production come rather as a surprise. After the closing of the Indian Mints and the great fall in the value of silver that followed it was believed that many mines would no longer pay their working expenses and that there would consequently be a falling off in the production. Later on statements were made that mines were actually shutting down, but there was a want of definiteness about them, inasmuch as there was never anything like a respectable list of the mines alleged to have ceased operations. Still, there was a general feeling that with silver at the low level at which it has ruled for the last two years the tendency would be towards lessened production and a consequent hardening of prices. Well, prices have hardened somewhat, but it is clear that this is in no degree due to lessened production, if the estimates of the Director of the Washington Mint is to be relied upon. According to Mr. PRESTON, the production of silver in 1894 exceeded that of any year in the world's history, the exact figure being 165,918,838 fine ounces, of a coinage value according to the United States standard of \$214,381,000, or a bullion value according to the average prices of the year of \$105,348,135. In an article which appeared in the *Shanghai Mercury* recently it was argued that the decline in the value of silver was due, not to the appreciation of gold or the demonetisation of silver, but to the advance made in metallurgy. The writer referred to the cheapening of steel, iron, copper, lead, and zinc as a result of the improvement of metallurgical processes. "When, therefore," he continued, "we find silver, which, twenty-five years ago, in comparatively small quantities, met a market at 5s. an ounce, now at 2s. 6d., in enormously greater quantities, going into consumption, we see but another example of the great progress made in metallurgy, and the concomitant decline in the cost of production." The argument would be correct if the value of silver were measured by a standard itself free from the influence of metallurgical progress, but when the standard is gold the argument loses most of its force, for the advance in metallurgy has affected the production of gold as well as that of other metals. Last year's production of gold, like that of silver, exceeded that of any previous year in the world's history, being 8,870,518 fine ounces, of the value of \$181,510,100, against \$158,836,000 for 1893, showing an increase of \$22,674,000. Gold, therefore, ought to be cheaper as well as silver, but instead of that being the case, we find that, measured by commodities in

general, it has appreciated. Silver on the other hand has remained fairly steady in relation to almost every article except gold. It is true that the production of silver has advanced more rapidly than that of gold, but that alone would not afford a sufficient explanation of the great change in their relative values. The real cause is to be found in the demonetisation of silver, as compared with which the improvement in metallurgical processes is of small account.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND ON JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION.

Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND generally has something interesting to say at the meetings of the P. and O. Company, and the speech he made on the 12th ult. is no exception to the rule. We refer more particularly to his remarks on the trade of the Far East and its prospects. Most people will agree with Sir THOMAS in the opinion that the Chinaman is just as slow in peace as he is in war and that no revolutionary development is likely to take place all at once in the trade of the country as a result of the recent conflict with Japan. His remark that Japan, on the other hand, is likely during the next few years to show a very great and marked progress will also command assent. When, however, he goes on to suggest that the progress of Japan will be of no benefit to British manufacturers or to British shipowners he enters on debatable ground. While it is undeniable that Japan will become a keen competitor with Great Britain in certain lines of industry it is equally undeniable that as her export trade and the wealth and purchasing power of her people increase the bulk of her imports will also increase. Mr. HAYASHI, the Japanese Consul in London, in a paper on the trade of Japan which he read recently before a special meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, said that the idea of Japan driving Western producers from the field was only a dream, and that what Great Britain, who supplies a third of Japan's imports, will lose in cotton goods, she will more than make up in the export of railway material, telegraph lines, and submarine cables (especially for Formosa and the Loochoos), machinery for mines and engineering works, ships, both mercantile and men-of-war, and other mechanical appliances and necessities for development and improvement of innumerable industries. It may be urged that in time Japan will make her own machinery, build her own ships, and produce the other mechanical appliances and necessities to which Mr. HAYASHI refers. Still, the fact remains that Japan is a large exporting country and for her exports she must take payment in imports. She will send tea and silk in increasing quantities to foreign countries and must take articles of foreign production in return for these. Great changes there will undoubtedly be, and to these changes the foreign merchant and manufacturer must adapt himself. Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND in his speech referred to the growth of the match trade in Japan. Two years ago, he said, an enormous trade was done between the north of Europe and India in that homely but useful article known as lucifer matches; within the last twelve months the whole of that trade has been swept away and has been absorbed by Japan, which has taken the place of the supplier of that particular article in that great country. But Japan must take payment for her matches in imports of some kind. That may be little consolation to the European manufacturers whose matches have been

displaced in the Indian market, but, whatever individual interests may suffer, the balance of trade must in the long run adjust itself.

TRADE IN FORMOSA.

Mr. R. W. HURST, the Consul at Tainan, in his report for last year refers to the stagnation of trade in South Formosa. His remarks under this head possess an especial interest at the present time, when the island is changing owners. One era has closed and another and brighter one is opening. After the Japanese have established their rule in the south it is not likely that the progress of trade will continue to be disappointing, as Mr. HURST says it has been for the last few years. The natural advantages of the island, both mineral and agricultural, will be developed, trade will be encouraged by an equitable system of taxation, and, incidentally the foreign carrying trade will be relieved of the grievance under which it at present labours owing to the differential duties charged in favour of cargo shipped in native junks. Imports in native bottoms have latterly escaped customs dues altogether, and exports in the same paid only one-third the duties levied on produce exported by foreign steamer. In the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Japan last year it is provided that the subjects of each of the contracting powers shall enjoy in the dominions of the other the same treatment, in matters of commerce and navigation, as native subjects, and shall pay no taxes of any kind other or greater than those paid by native subjects; also, in another article, that the same import and export duties shall be paid whether the goods be carried in native bottoms or in the vessels of the other contracting power. The remark has been made that however much Formosa may be developed under the new regime it will only be for the benefit of the Japanese and not for that of the foreigner. If that should turn out to be the case it will be the foreigner's own fault, for the country will be freely thrown open to his energy and enterprise. There is one point, however, to which attention may be called. In the Anglo-Japanese treaty it is provided that the coasting trade of both the high contracting parties is excepted from the provisions of the treaty, but the Japanese Government agrees to allow British vessels to continue as heretofore to carry cargo between the existing open ports of the Empire. The trade between Japan and Formosa may be held to come within the definition of coasting trade, but in that case no doubt a similar provision would be made with regard to the open ports of Formosa as has been made with regard to the open ports of Japan. No existing interest, therefore, can suffer by the Japanese occupation of the island, but, on the other hand, the opportunities for successful trade will be vastly augmented. As Mr. HURST says in his report, the present stagnation of commerce cannot be ascribed to any deficiency of natural wealth, but to lack of energy in developing the natural resources of the island and the heavy taxation under which the trade languishes. That will now be altered.

A meeting of American citizens was held at Shanghai on the 1st inst. with reference to the Szechuen outrages. The following resolution was passed:—"That a committee of five be appointed to ascertain all the facts pertaining to the recent Szechuen outrages, draft a preamble and set of resolutions, and that the same be submitted to a future meeting." A committee was accordingly appointed. Mr. Consul-General Jernigan was present and expressed himself as being in sympathy with the object of the meeting.

THE SITUATION IN FORMOSA.

The Douglas steamer *Formosa*, Captain Hodgins, arrived here on the 11th inst. from Tamsui, which port she left on the 7th inst. Business was proceeding smoothly at Tamsui, the Japanese conducting the Customs on the same lines as when the service was under the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China. The relations between the Japanese, the Chinese, and the foreign community were satisfactory.

Japanese transports were lying at Kelung ready to convey Japanese troops to the South, and as the weather during the last few days has been favourable we may any day expect to hear that a landing has been effected in the neighbourhood of Anping. Until recently the weather was unpropitious and this is supposed to be the reason for the delay in the movement of the Japanese on the Southern port.

At Anping affairs appear to have remained quiet and business has been to some extent resumed, the *Thales* having been able to land her cargo and the *Bonnington* having left with a cargo of sugar.

The Douglas steamer *Thales*, Capt. Bathurst, arrived at Tainanfu on the 3rd inst., but as there was a heavy sea on she could not land cargo or passengers, and had to put into the Pescadores for shelter. The Japanese were in full possession of Makung harbour. The city had a very deserted look. Inside the city gate a stack of cannons may be seen, from about five to eight inch calibre, in a very rusty condition, and all with Chinese characters on them. The Japanese troops at Makung number about 1,800 and there are 600 Chinese prisoners. There were two Japanese men-of-war, five torpedo boats, and five transports in port. The *Thales* left Makung on the 5th and arrived at Tainanfu the same day, but owing to the heavy swell could not land the passengers and cargo until the 8th inst. She left again on the 10th inst. There were then two British men-of-war in port, the *Rainbow* and *Plover*. The Japanese were expected daily. The Black Flag General appeared to have good hopes of beating them off. He is now running the Customs.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ANPING, 4th July.

The "evacuation of Anping" has, doubtless, been duly reported and fully discussed before this can reach, but it may be interesting to those with friends in South Formosa to hear a full account from your own correspondent, who, with H.M. Consul and a few others, have elected to remain and guard their property and interests.

For some days previous to the return of H.M.S. *Plover* from Amoy it was generally understood that an important telegram had been received by the senior naval officer, and speculation ran high as to the purport of this message. The general impression was that hostilities, apart from the existing complications, were pending, but that the evacuation of Anping was seriously contemplated never seems to have been thought of for a moment. When, however, Mr. Hurst was on Friday, the 28th June, notified that "in consequence of the impending hostilities between Japan and the Black Flags," the guard would be removed, and that foreigners were recommended to leave the port, there was, naturally, a general feeling of intense alarm.

Mr. Hurst, with that promptitude which has marked his conduct of affairs throughout this trying period, immediately despatched an urgent telegram by the *Plover* to Amoy for transmission to Peking strongly protesting against the removal of the land force. Meanwhile every preparation was being made on shore for the withdrawal, fixed for Sunday, the 30th. Hopes were still entertained that the order would be countermanded, and when the *Plover* returned on Sunday morning with a telegram from H. M. Minister to the Consul saying that the force would be retained there was general rejoicing, ringing cheers being given by the bluejackets quartered at the Consulate, where the news was first received. Captain Forsyth, of H.M.S. *Rainbow*, however, declared that, in the absence of further orders from the Admiral, the embarkation, as arranged for 2 p.m., must be proceeded with. Mr. Hurst then semaphored asking if a ship could not be despatched to Amoy, in order that the Admiral might again be communicated

with. The reply came back that no further instructions were expected from Admiral Buller, that the force would be removed, and that the community were urgently recommended to withdraw. The Consul then signalled that he strongly protested, that he could not desert his post without instructions from his Minister, and that he and the community declined to leave the port. At 2 p.m. the bugle sounded to "fall in" and shortly afterwards the whole force was drawn up on the Bund, all the community being present to bid them farewell. By five o'clock all were safely on board and the *Rainbow* left just before dark for Amoy. The *Spartan* sailed on Monday, taking Mr. Spinney, Commissioner, and several members of the Customs staff.

It is difficult to express the amount of regret felt at the parting with the officers and men, who throughout the occupation of Anping won the esteem and admiration of the entire community. A farewell dinner was given to the officers the night previous to their departure. It would be difficult, too, to particularise the individual exertions of any officer of the defending force, but it may be said that much credit is due to Lieut. Smyth, of H.M.S. *Spartan*, who landed with the first contingent, and naturally had the burden of arranging details in connection with the defence of the settlement, together with Lieut. Wyld, of the Marines, who, to the regret of all, was recalled to his ship, the *Leander*, at an early stage of the proceedings. The names of Lieut. Grows, of the *Rainbow*, and Captains Shubrik and Brabazon, of the Marines, will not easily be forgotten by the many friends they made in Anping. It is certain that all, from the commanding officer to the bugler, were sorry to be recalled just as matters appeared to be coming to a critical point. To those uninitiated in the mysteries of Government diplomacy, the sudden withdrawal appears more than extraordinary, particularly when the reason given was because hostilities were pending between the Japanese and Black Flags, a time when protection would seem to have been absolutely necessary. The *Redbreast* and *Plover* have been detailed to remain in the roadstead, and unfortunately a heavy bar has prevented communication with the shore for several days.

The sudden and somewhat unexpected withdrawal of the Customs and consequent collapse of trade, appeared, at the moment, to be a serious obstacle in the way of peace and to again threaten the safety of foreigners. Liu Yung-fu has, however, been equal to the occasion. On Wednesday, the 3rd, he summoned the Chinese staff of the Customs, who had been unable, owing to a rough bar, to reach the *Spartan*, and ordered them to take up their former positions and to carry on the work of the Customs as before. Mr. McCallum and Mr. Burton, both in the service, who had also been prevented from boarding the *Spartan*, have been appointed as Commissioner and Harbour Master respectively. There is general satisfaction at this move, for with sugar and camphor awaiting shipment it was difficult to see how matters could be arranged. There is now no reason why business should not be carried on as heretofore, although shipments from this will, doubtless, be treated as foreign and thereby subject to full duty at the different treaty ports in China. In any case the prompt action of Liu has restored confidence, and the foreign merchants feel that the present Government is, to a certain extent, dependent upon them, and that it will be his object to make matters run as smoothly as possible.

Under the present circumstances there is nothing to point to immediate trouble, but the arrival of the Japanese will it is expected, necessitate the temporary withdrawal of foreigners, and arrangements for this move are already made.

9th July.

In consequence of the repeated and urgent appeals from the senior naval officer, the community have now nearly all withdrawn. Some have gone to Takow, others have taken refuge, through the courtesy and kindness of Captain Bathurst, on board the *Thales*, in the roadstead, to be transferred, when she leaves, to one of the men-of-war. Matters on shore are perfectly quiet. The reopening of the Customs has been of infinite assistance, enabling shippers to get their sugar and camphor away by the *Thales*, which steamer takes a full cargo and a large number of Chinese passengers. The arrival of the Japanese is anxiously looked for.

ANPING, 14th July.

There has been a period of absolute peace and quiet since date of last advices. H.M.S. *Rainbow* leaves for Hongkong to-day for the purpose of coaling. No one will grudge Captain Forsyth and his officers this change, after the discomforts of a roadstead like Anping. The acknowledgments of the community are due to them for standing by during the late bad weather, when there seemed every excuse for a run to the Pescadores for shelter. The *Plover* left for Shanghai yesterday and the *Redbreast* remains. In spite of the calmest weather possible, the Japanese expedition has not made its appearance, and there are strong rumours that the force will march overland from Tamsui.

The new Custom-house works well, and trade goes on as usual.

Five hundred savages were marched through the settlement a few days ago. It is supposed that Liu wishes to impress the people with the force at his command. These aborigines are reported to belong to the Bhotan tribe, with whom the Japanese came into collision during the expedition of 1874.

The Black Flags are perfectly quiet, and it must be acknowledged that Liu has full control of his men.

SUPREME COURT.

9th July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. W. M. GOODMAN
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED, V.
BRODIE AND OTHERS.

An action was brought by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited, against William Gibson Brodie, gentleman, of Elmbourne, Elmbourne Road, Upper Tooting, London; Thomas Abercrombie Welter, accountant, 19, Old Broad Street, London; The New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, 19, Old Broad Street, London; Henry Liston Dalrymple, merchant, Hongkong; B. Layton, broker, Hongkong; and E. F. Duncanson, merchant, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London, to recover \$103,000.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Ellis, of Mr. V. H. Deacon's office), appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendants did not appear, nor were they represented.

Mr. Francis said that as there was no appearance on behalf of the defendants the suit would have to be heard *ex parte*. All the necessary proceedings relating to the order for the *ex parte* hearing had taken place, and he had formally to prove the case. He therefore put in deeds and affidavits filed in the suit. The defendants were lent \$70,000 on a mortgage, which gave power of sale, and subsequent advances of \$30,000 were also made. The remaining \$3,000 was for interest and necessary expenses incurred.

The Acting Chief Justice was examining the mortgage, and he remarked that \$70,000 was the only amount mentioned; there was nothing mentioned about further advances. How did counsel get over that?

Mr. Francis—We can prove the further advances by Mr. Hooper's affidavit. The \$30,000 was advanced on the security of the deeds and the papers now in the hands of the plaintiffs.

The Acting Chief Justice—One clause states that "whereas the mortgagees have agreed to lend the \$70,000, and also the sums hereinafter mentioned." Are there any sums mentioned afterwards?

Mr. Francis—There are no further sums hereinafter mentioned, my lord.

The Acting Chief Justice—That is a funny way—"hereinafter mentioned," and no sums are mentioned. You claim something over \$100,000?

Mr. Francis—\$103,000, my lord.

The Acting Chief Justice—In order to make the deed complete it ought to have had the sums mentioned somewhere in it. Have there been any payments of interest on account covering the further advances to show that they were made under the mortgage?

Mr. Francis—I have no doubt there have been; but it is a question I cannot answer. As a matter of fact, though, interest was paid up to the time we took possession.

The Acting Chief Justice—If there is likely to be any difficulty I will adjourn the case.

Mr. Francis—Mr. Hooper is here, and he can give evidence on the point.

The Acting Chief Justice—I have no doubt you have further evidence, but the question is whether advances were made under this mortgage.

Mr. Francis—O. I see there is a distinct clause in the mortgage.

The Acting Chief Justice—It is a long deed, and I have not read all of it.

Mr. Francis—I did not read it all through myself, my lord. The passage runs—"When new messuages and tenements are erected and built to the satisfaction of the mortgagees, the mortgagees will advance such further sums of money to mortgagor not exceeding \$30,000, or a total sum of \$100,000." That fits in completely with the words to which your Lordship first called attention.

The Acting Chief Justice—Yes, that is so; that seems to be all right. It is rather an unusual deed.

Mr. Francis—It is unusual, my lord.

Mr. Master, solicitor, was then called, and he produced several documents relating to the case, and proved the signatures. The principal had been owing since 1st June, 1892, and it was advanced on 15th November, 1889.

The Acting Chief Justice—I suppose the reason why the defendants do not appear is that the property is not worth more than \$103,000. Is that it?

Mr. Francis—I think it is extremely likely, my lord. If the property was worth more they would certainly appear to redeem it. I ask your Lordship for the usual decree of foreclosure. The proposed minutes of the decree have been filed in court.

The Acting Chief Justice—Some of the defendants are abroad; are they entitled to further time?

Mr. Francis—We have considered that, my lord, and they are not entitled to further time.

The Acting Chief Justice—I will make the usual foreclosure decree, with costs.

12th July.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE THE HON. W. M. GOODMAN
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

Re the Kwong Wing On Firm and Chan Yuen, Chan Tsun, Chan Ying, and Ma Tsun, partners in the said firm.

Ex parte Chan Kiang Fū, a creditor.

Mr. J. F. Reece appeared for the petitioning creditor.

The judgment was as follows:—In this case the petitioning creditor, whose address is 21, Praya West, is a money lender, and the defendant firm until February last carried on business at 109, Winglok Street, in this colony, as Australian merchants. In July, 1894, the defendant firm borrowed from the petitioning creditor the sum of \$500, which, together with the interest thereon (the rate of which is not stated in his affidavit), still remains unpaid. Application is now made for a receiving order against the debtor firm on the grounds that:—(1) The partners thereof on or about the 9th February last departed out of Hongkong with intent to defeat or delay their creditors; and (2) the said firm and the partners thereof in or about the month of March last gave notice to their creditors or some or one of them that they had suspended or were about to suspend payment of their debts. On the 11th June last copies of the petition and of the order for substituted service were, according to the affidavit of Chan Cheung Sum, the late accountant of the debtor firm, duly served by him in Canton upon the partners of the debtor firm, to whom he explained that the petition would be heard on the 28th June. They did not, however, put in an appearance. The accountant states in his affidavit filed on the 27th June that the assets of the firm consist of about \$43,000 of book debts. Of these about \$1,000 are due from persons in Hongkong and about \$2,000 are due from persons in the Sun Ning district and about \$40,000 are due from persons in Australia. He is of opinion that of all the book debts \$3,000 at least are recoverable. The liabilities of the firm are stated to be about \$20,000, of which it is expected about \$10,000 will rank for dividend. Owing to the absence of the prin-

cipal books of the firm, which it is believed the debtors have taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court, it has not been possible to verify these figures. Of the seventy books seized by the bailiff of the Court when the debtors' premises were distrained for rent, one ledger only was found—that for last year—from which the aggregate amount due to the debtor firm by persons in the colony appears to be \$375.66 only. The curious feature about this ledger is that the balances from the preceding year are not brought forward. At the last sitting of the Court the Official Receiver was directed to report as to the assets recoverable. He has now filed his report, which shows that with the items shown in the only ledger in the possession of the Court and certain information given to him by Chan A On, a collector in the employ of the debtor firm, the total assets recoverable in the colony will amount to \$759.62, only. Whether these assets may be called "substantial" within the meaning of Ordinance 20 of 1891, section 7, I do not now decide, but in the circumstances of the case, in my discretion, I will make the order, though I doubt whether it will be found practicable to realize much from assets outside the colony. Mr. Reece states he expects some of the assets may be recovered from Sun Ning debtors. I hope this will be so, but experience shows this is by no means certain.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING
PUISNE JUDGE).

CHUNG HUNG V. E. MARK.

An action was brought by Chung Hung to recover \$36 from E. Mark, chemist at Messrs. Blackhead and Co.'s soap works, Shauiwan. The plaintiff said he was engaged as fitter by the defendant on the 22nd May, and was promised a day's leave for a Chinese festival. His wages were to be \$18 a month. On the 29th May plaintiff had a holiday, and was paid \$5.40 on 1st June for nine days' work. On the 2nd July he was discharged, and he was then offered \$15 wages for the month. He refused to take this amount, and he now claimed two month's wages, one month's wages being in lieu of notice.

The defendant said plaintiff was a fireman and not a fitter, and he did not understand his work. One day the boiler showed a pressure of over 100lbs. instead of a pressure of from 75lbs. to 80lbs. He was told that he was useless, and that unless he improved his wages would be cut down. He was no good for the work and consequently he was discharged.

At the suggestion of his Lordship the plaintiff agreed to accept \$18 from the defendant, who was ordered to pay the costs.

THE "CHISHIMA"-"RAVENNA" CASE.

We understand that Mr. M. Kirkwood, legal adviser to the Japanese Government, upon whom has devolved the duty of controlling and managing the appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court in Shanghai in the *Chishima-Ravenna* case, and by whom solicitors and counsel were retained and instructed, received on the 4th instant a telegram from London to the effect that their Lordships of the Privy Council (the Lord Chancellor, Lords Watson, Macnaughten, Davey, Hobhouse, Shand, and Sir R. Couch) gave their decision on the 3rd instant, advising Her Majesty to reverse the judgment of the Shanghai Supreme Court, and to allow the appellant Japanese Government its costs in all Courts. The ground on which their Lordships based their decision was that the British Courts in Japan have no jurisdiction to entertain a counter-claim in any suit against a Japanese plaintiff. The question had been discussed more than once in these columns long before the *Chishima-Ravenna* collision took place, and our contention always was that the Order in Council imposing upon Japanese plaintiffs in a British Court the obligation of submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court in respect of a counter-claim was *ultra vires*. The line of reasoning upon which this conclusion was based takes the form of a simple syllogism:—The jurisdiction referred to in Orders in Council being acquired by treaty must never exceed the provisions of the treaty; the treaty provides that all suits in which Japanese subjects in Japan are defendants shall

be heard by Japanese Courts; therefore, a counter-claim by a British subject against a Japanese cannot be heard in a British Court in Japan. A Japanese subject has a right, by treaty, to sue a British subject in Japan before a British Court, and the Court has no competence to hamper the enjoyment of that right by imposing conditions not contemplated in the treaty. That, as our readers doubtless remember, was the main point involved in the appeal just decided. The other incidental points were, first, that even if a British Court in Japan had jurisdiction to entertain a counter-claim in the case of an action brought by an ordinary Japanese plaintiff, it could not entertain the counter-claim in the present case, since the Japanese Government was the plaintiff, and since, according to Japanese law, the Government is not responsible for the wrongful acts of its servants; secondly, that, having regard to the place of collision, Japanese law must be applied; and thirdly, that no counter-claim could be brought where no direct action would lie. On the main point now decided in the Japanese Government's favour, the Court for Japan gave no decision for reasons stated in its judgment, but the Supreme Court in Shanghai gave judgment against the Government, in spite of the strenuous and able pleading of Mr. Kirkwood before the latter tribunal. It must be very pleasant to that gentleman to know that every head of argument on which he relied before the Shanghai Supreme Court, and indeed his whole line of reasoning, were adopted by Mr. Cohen, Q.C., and Mr. Findlay, Q.C., the learned leaders for the Japanese Government before the Privy Council, and that no fresh arguments were adduced by them; for such, we understand, was the case. It must further be very satisfactory to the Japanese Government to find that, not to any fault of advice or advocacy, but only a mistaken view of the treaties and Orders in Council, as well as of international law, must be attributed the unfortunate judgment of the Court in Shanghai, which provoked so much comment and caused such long and costly litigation. On the other hand, the Peninsular and Oriental Company are to be sincerely sympathised with. Acting under excellent legal advice, following the procedure plainly indicated by an Order in Council, and having had their case admirably presented by Mr. J. F. Lowder in Yokohama and Shanghai, and by counsel of the highest eminence at home, they find themselves condemned, at this initiatory stage of the proceedings, to pay costs that probably amount to a great part of their counter-claim.

The Privy Council having decided the main question in favour of the Japanese Government, it was not necessary for their Lordships to deal with the incidental points. We feel assured, however, that they took care to guard against the possibility of the opinions expressed by the judges in Shanghai being elevated hereafter to the rank of precedents.

The decision in this appeal is of great importance, not only to Japan, but to every country where the Queen exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction under treaties and Orders in Council similar to those applicable in Japan's case. It is our privilege to believe that, so far as concerns the assurance of obtaining justice, no suitor can suffer by submitting to the jurisdiction of a British tribunal under any circumstances. The principle involved in this particular case, however, belongs rather to the realm of international law, and we may frankly congratulate the Japanese Government and its legal advisers upon their complete and unqualified success.—*Japan Mail*.

The Russian fleet which was assembled at Chefoo, the *N. C. Daily News* says, is now dispersing, and it would seem that Russia's objects have now been accomplished. Admiral Tyrtovff with the greater part of the fleet goes to Vladivostok, where the *Manjour* will join, as soon as she has been relieved at Yokohama by the *Emperor Nikolai I.*, which is to remain in Japan at the orders of Admiral Makaroff, who is lying invalided at Miyanoshta. Admiral Alexéieff remains at Chefoo with the *Vladimir Monomakh* as flagship, the *Zabiaka*, *Kreiser*, *Otvajny*, and *Bobr*. This squadron goes probably to Vladivostok about the end of August. The *Koréets* is at Chemulpo.

THE CENSUS OF SHANGHAI.

The figures of the census of the foreign population of Shanghai, taken on the night of the 24th of June last, cannot but be very interesting to residents here and to old residents now at home, who have still interests in the commercial capital of the Far East. We have heard so much of hard times and of impecuniosity consequent on or contemporaneous with the depreciation of silver, that there were some who expected that the tale of adult males at any rate would show no increase over 1890. There could be no question that an increase would be shown in the number of women and children, for the prevalent impecuniosity means among other things that the majority of European exiles here cannot afford to visit their native lands except at long intervals, and must more and more look on Shanghai as their home. So we find that while the total foreign population—excluding always the French Concession—has grown from 3,821 in 1890 to 4,684 in 1895, an increase of 863, the number of adult males has only grown from 1,811 in 1890 to 2,068 in 1895, an increase of 257. The number of adult females has grown in the same time from 979 to 1,227, an increase of 248, and of children, fifteen years being taken as the limit of childhood, from 1,011 to 1,389, an increase of 353. This large proportion of children in the community is another proof—to a certain extent—of the prevalent impecuniosity. People cannot afford to send their children home to be educated in gold standard countries, while on the other hand the healthiness of Shanghai has so greatly improved under fifty years of enlightened municipal government, and the facilities for education here are so good, that children are not now handicapped as they were by being kept in Shanghai; and they do not forget their own parents, as they sometimes did in the days when it was thought necessary to ship them off home as soon as they began to be interesting. In 1870, a quarter of a century ago, there were 1,666 foreigners altogether in Shanghai, of whom 1,281 were adult males, 218 females, and 167 children. In 1895 there are 4,684 foreigners in all, of whom 2,068 are adult males, 1,227 females, and 1,389 children. To these 4,684 have to be added the residents on the French concession, say 430, and a floating population, on vessels in harbour, amounting to 1,306, making a grand total of nearly 6,500. The floating population, it must be remembered, is also a fluctuating one.

When we come to details, we find several points of interest to notice. A visit to the top of the tower of the new Custom-house, with a bird's-eye view of Shanghai from that elevation, has probably given most people their first idea of the enormous growth of Hongkew in the last few years. To those who have not realised this it will perhaps come as a surprise to find that of the total population of Anglo-American Shanghai, only about one-fourth resides in the English Settlement, about one-ninth on outside roads, in opium hulks, etc., and at Pootung, the remainder, or nearly two-thirds of the whole, living in Hongkew. Of adult males only 697 reside in the English Settlement against 1,135 in Hongkew. Hongkew, too, is essentially the family quarter of Shanghai. Of the 1,227 females and 1,389 children under fifteen in our community, 310 females and 264 children reside in the English Settlement, 770 females and 998 children in Hongkew, and 147 females and 127 children in the suburbs. In 1870, the first census of which the municipality has any record, there were 109 females and 81 children in the English Settlement, 92 females and 69 children in Hongkew, and 17 females and 18 children in the suburbs.

When we come to the different nationalities that compose this motley throng of foreigners, for like the Great Twin Brethren,

By many names men call us,
In many lands we dwell,

we find that the British still retain their pre-eminence by a long interval. There are 1,935 British subjects in Shanghai out of the total of 4,684; and the preponderance is even more striking if we exclude the Japanese and Portuguese, an exclusion that is not quite accurate, as under Portuguese those of European birth are not separated from their colonial brothers. But excluding those two, and the Eurasians who are this year for the first time given a line to themselves, British subjects number 1,936

out of a total of 3,413, or considerably more than half. Portuguese come next with 731. Americans come next with 328; but the Germans are running them very close, numbering now as they do 314. Then come Eurasians 260, Japanese 250—the Japanese colony having been scattered by the war and not yet re-collected—Spanish, chiefly from the Philippines, 154, French 138, and Indians 119; no other nationality reaching the century. It may be noted that of those under ten there are Greeks 7, Peruvians 5, Persians 4, Egyptians 3, with one Arabian and one Korean. In all previous numberings of the people the Eurasians were included in the various nationalities of their fathers. In 1890 there were 1,514 British subjects, 564 Portuguese, 36 Japanese (of whom there were 595 in 1885), 323 Americans, 244 Germans, 229 Spanish, and 114 French, out of the total of 3,821; while in 1870, out of the total of 1,666, 894 were British subjects, 255 Americans, 158 Germans, 104 Portuguese, 43 Spanish, 16 French, and only 7 Japanese.

Lovers of figures will find other points to interest them in the compact table published by the Municipal Council; in this short article we have just touched on a few salient ones. We may note in conclusion that the greatest jump in five years was between 1887 (2,197) and 1895 (3,673); and we may expect to see a still greater jump between 1895 and 1900.—N. C. Daily News.

LAUNCH AT HAIPHONG.

The second light draft stern-wheel steamer for the Service Subventionné des Correspondances Fluviales au Tonkin was launched on Saturday, the 6th inst., from the yard of Messrs. Marty & D'Abbadie, in the presence of Monsieur Halais, Résident de France, Haiphong, Madame Halais, Mr. A. R. Marty, Hongkong, Mr. and Madame D'Abbadie, and numerous visitors. On leaving the ways the boat was named the *Phoulou*. The *Phoulou* is of similar dimensions and power to the *Yenbay*, launched a few weeks back, but of the spoon bow type, and will draw three feet of water with full cargo on board; light, these steamers draw barely two feet, and steam ten knots. The *Yenbay* has just finished her trial trip and leaves in a day or two for service on the rapids of the Red river. Her sister ship the *Pasha* has now been running regularly on passenger and mail service for over a year, and makes the trip regularly from Yenbay to Laokay in 24 hours' steaming time, the time occupied on the return voyage being 7½ to 9 hours. Larger stern-wheelers of the *Yunnan* type take the cargo from Hanoi to Yenbay, where the River Company have built godowns and formed a depot for goods in transit. The time gained in transit of cargo by these steamers will be enormous, as formerly the junks from Hanoi to Laokay occupied from six weeks to two months on the trip, and only carried a few tons each, often coming to grief in the rapids, whereas the steamer *Yenbay* leaving Haiphong for Laokay direct can make the trip in about five days with ease and safety.

THE NEW FRANCO-CHINESE TREATY.

The Peking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News writes:—

The French Minister, shortly after the signature of the China-Japan treaty, handed in demands embracing nine articles and relating to the Yunnan frontier and its trade facilities with that province, so beautifully termed "South of the Clouds." Your correspondent is not sufficiently acquainted with the geography of that region, nor with its commercial or strategic importance, nor with the trade facilities offered by Yunnan through Tonkin, nor with the relations of the new treaty signed on the 20th at the Tsungli Yamen to the proposed buffer State, the river Mekong, the Burmah delimitation treaty, or the Hallett-Colquhoun railway scheme, to pronounce an opinion adverse or favourable. He must leave it where it is for the present, in his mind at least, in *nubibus*. It is asserted that a considerable tract of Yunnan—territory, according to the Chinese, handed over by England to China—has been handed over

to France, which some Chinese in their usual loose and general way talk of as a thousand li, with two towns mentioned as Mengchiala and Wuto, which may or may not be found on most maps. The Chinese do not seem to place any great value on their concession, but then they are intensely ignorant of their own country and the commercial or strategic importance of places on the frontier. They think it is a matter that concerns themselves and they cannot understand how other nations should be interested in it or feel called upon to remonstrate or protest. It may be taken for granted that the French would not ask for anything which was of no value. They have had the region and its capacities surveyed and the treaty is based upon their representations. Some of the Chinese have the rumour that Yunnan has been ceded to the French; others that a portion of it only has been surrendered. The Chinese official world says they have not suffered any important loss and that if they had not agreed France might have taken Yunnan. It is understood that the right of France to import salt into Yunnan has not been conceded. That is a monopoly which the Chinese guard with peculiar care. It is feared trouble may yet spring out of this newest treaty signed by the Tsungli Yamen.

THE "BIRKHAL" SUNK BY COLLISION.

Shanghai, 11th July.

A serious accident happened at Woosung yesterday at 6.20 p.m. when the steamer *Birkhall*, at anchor between the lighthouse and the Prince's jetty, was waiting for troops. The Chinese mau-of-war *Wantai* when getting under way on the ebb tide, with pilot on board, took a sheer to starboard and Captain Yung seeing the danger rang his engines full speed astern, but it was too late to avoid the collision, and she rammed the *Birkhall* just abaft the mainmast on the port side, sinking her in about a quarter of an hour. Fortunately nobody was drowned, but two of the *Birkhall's* crew were injured. Nobody saved anything. The *Wantai* directly the accident happened lowered all boats and despatched them to the sinking vessel and rendered all assistance possible, and great credit is due to Captain Yung, who is a stranger in these waters, for the efficient way in which he acted. The *Birkhall* lies in five fathoms just abreast of the Prince's Wharf.

Shanghai, 12th July.

Preparations are being made to raise the steamer *Birkhall*, sunk at Woosung on Wednesday, the operations having been placed in the hands of Messrs. Boyd & Co., Limited, and as there are no serious obstacles to be overcome, it is expected that the steamer will soon be afloat again. In addition to the mau-of-war, the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Khedive* sent assistance to the sinking vessel and some of the crew were received on board the *Khedive*. Yesterday morning Captain Cameron of the *Birkhall* went down to Woosung and collected his men and brought them up to Shanghai, but as the Sailors' Home could not accommodate them all, Mr. Eveleigh had to provide for some of the men elsewhere. We have been asked to state that the pilot on board the *Wantai* at the time of the collision was not a foreigner. The man was the native employed by the Nanyang squadron to pilot their vessels in and out. When he saw that a collision was inevitable, he tried to jump overboard and drown himself and is now under arrest on board the *Wantai*. Captain Yung, of this vessel, has only recently joined her. He was one of the American students educated at Yale University, and at the battle of the Min in 1884 he was a lieutenant on board one of the vessels sunk by the French. When the captains of the Nanyang squadron resigned during the recent war, owing to it having been rumoured that their ships were to proceed north to fight the Japanese, Captain Yung volunteered and was appointed to the command of the *Wantai*. The *Birkhall*, according to *Lloyd's Register*, is an iron vessel of 1,447 tons gross and 937 net. She was built at Aberdeen in 1878 and has five bulkheads. Her dimensions are:—Length 250ft. 6in., beam 32ft. 3in., and depth 17ft. 5in. Her engines are 140 h.p. nominal. At present she lies some 300 feet off the Prince's jetty in five fathoms.—N. C. Daily News.

LI HUNG-CHANG.

The almost ludicrous anxiety of the Peking sheet to whitewash the much abused Li Hung-chang is, we learn, not undertaken from any far-fetched or Quixotic motives of helping the fallen mighty, or pity for the grey hairs of a patron on whom almost all of his protégés have turned to bite the hand that lifted them up and fed them in the days of his undiminished power. The great Chinese Minister has no desire to emulate his prototypes in Western history, which contains so many examples of the minister being sacrificed to save the name of his King. No spark of the spirit of Wolsely animates the Chinese Grand Secretary who has been blamed for all the sins and shortcomings of his Sire and state. Though he has passed the meridian of his glory, and hastens to his setting, it is now tolerably certain that before his star sinks below the stormy political horizon for ever, it will burn for a time again in a bright exhalation in the evening sky. Like Wolsely, Li has found that he has been swimming on bladders these many summers in a sea of glory—far beyond his depth,—and like Wolsely too, has he felt a momentary relief when did the King "out of pity, take a load would sink a navy," but unlike the great English minister Li has never learnt that "Corruption wins not more than honesty" nor does he ask anyone to "take an inventory of all he has" and he has no idea whatever of being left naked to his enemies. True, he has lost innumerable portions of his wardrobe, but they belonged rather to his theatrical than to his everyday sartorial equipment. Even now the indomitable old man is in the market again for job lots of peacocks' feathers and second hand riding jackets, though if the truth were known it is shrewdly suspected the worldly wise, wide awake old *Chunglang* sets very little store upon such trumpery geegaws and wants only the more tangible spoils of office. We learn that despite all that has been said to the contrary, even in the chameleon-like Tientsin oracle, which did its best to add to the wholesale abuse of Li, when it seemed his sun was set, he is about to be restored to all his honours and, more important still, to his former leading place in the affairs of the state. It is reported that the Empress Dowager has succeeded in raising fatal objections against the names of all the high officials nominated for the post of Viceroy of Chihli, and that through the use of those mysterious means which vast wealth is the key to in China, the advisers of the Throne have come to the conclusion that Li, and Li only, is the man for the position. Doubtless also his suit has been greatly assisted by the friendly offices of the new Japanese Minister; anyway we expect to hear any day now that Li Hung-chang has been firmly reinstated in the yamen in Tientsin, which has had more to do with the fall and disgrace of China than will be disclosed in the state papers that Li is understood to be now busy publishing in both Chinese and English in his own vindication. As an indication that he is not quite the ruined power the Chinese would have us believe, we may mention that Li is sending far and wide now to engage British officers to take charge of his shattered battalions and has gathered back the scattered officers and crews of his vanished Peiyang squadron. He may have been, taken all in all, more sinned against than sinning, and we fully admit that it was his ships and his armies which mostly fought against the Japanese—and displayed such inconceivable cowardice and incapacity—while all his great rivals mealy kept aloof from the fray, or only covered themselves with the ridicule which moves even the dull-witted Chinese to laugh at such contemptible gas-bags as Liu Kun-yih and Wu Ta-cheng. But we would once more warn any British subjects, before taking service with Li Hung-chang, to remember the treatment which has been meted out by him to their predecessors, and not to set too much store upon the promises made to them in moments of such excessive exuberance as Li and his friends must feel upon the prospect of an immediate return to the plunder and other sweets of office. The natural rancour of Li Hung-chang against his former military protégés for their shameful and disgraceful desertion at Weihaiwei probably also determines him to try a new field for military instructors, but

with the Chinese, who are anything but revengeful or vindictive in ordinary matters, especially if money is at stake, that feeling will soon wear itself out, and the men he is now engaging will be turned adrift like the unfortunate foreigners who manfully stood by during the trying days in January and February at Weihaiwei.—*China Gazette*.

MR. WETMORE ON BIMETALLISM.

The first annual general meeting of the Eastern Bimetallic League was held at the Shanghai Club on the 8th inst., when the report and accounts were adopted and the retiring committee was re-elected.

Mr. Wetmore, the President of the League, was unable to be present owing to illness, but Mr. G. Jamieson, who took the chair, read some remarks which Mr. Wetmore had prepared in anticipation of presiding at the meeting. After referring to the good accomplished by the League in the publication of its papers, which, he said, had not only been "generally referred to and quoted, but ideas are found in recent writings and speeches at home which originated here, and have evidently been made use of as common property without any apparent knowledge of the source whence they emanated," Mr. Wetmore's remarks proceeded as follows:—

"Our investigations, therefore, have resulted in withdrawing many of the questions connected with the great problem of the day from the realms of theory, and placing them on the substantial basis of fact; which is an achievement sufficient of itself to justify the existence and continuance of the League. In some quarters here, however, a feeling has sprung up that cheap silver is not an unmitigated evil, even for those engaged in trade with European countries; and for those who wish to cast in their lot with the natives of the Far East, and make this part of the world their permanent abiding place, there can be no doubt that not only is this the case, but that the inhabitants of this hemisphere will have a great advantage over the people of the West so long as the present great discrepancy between gold and silver continues. In fact this has been one of our great arguments in favour of the return to bimetalism so far as the gold standard countries are concerned. If the present divergence between gold and silver continues, the manufactures that have so largely enriched England will come to China, and make the fortunes of those who take up such industries here. Those who intend to cast in their lot with the Chinese and invest their funds in local manufactures will find their interest in opposing bimetalism, and urging the continuance of gold monometallism in the West. The author of the 'Splendid Paupers,' in the Christmas number of the *Review of Reviews*, grasps this point very clearly and forcibly when he represents Pingyang Yaloo, the Chinese billionaire, who has enriched himself by manufacturing enterprises, as sending £10,000,000 to his agent in London to be used for bribing Parliament to reject bimetalism.

"To some of those, however, whose chief interest is in the interchange of commodities between silver and gold countries the case is different. To those who are chiefly exporters, low silver may be a boon, while a high exchange favours the importers of merchandise. In either case, however, it is essential to a satisfactory conduct of business that stability in the rate should prevail. Let it be high or low there must be permanency in it, otherwise, whether one is an exporter or an importer, the transaction has so many uncertainties that it is little less than gambling. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the interest of those here engaged in trade with the gold standard countries, as well as of the large and important class whose means are invested in silver securities, and who expect some day to convert their money into gold for use in Western lands, lies in the restoration of a fixed ratio between gold and silver; and that is the object of international bimetalism. This is taking a selfish view of the question perhaps, and leaves out of consideration the vastly more comprehensive and important subject of the well-being of gold standard countries which are now on the high road to industrial and commercial disaster; a goal they will most certainly reach in the not distant future unless the re-

storation of silver to its former place in the currencies becomes speedily an accomplished fact. If anything were wanting to demonstrate the soundness of bimetalist doctrines, it has been provided in the most brilliant and striking manner by the way in which business has revived in Europe and America since the advance in silver there commenced. As a passing shower freshens vegetation and causes plants, drooping from the effect of continued drought, to raise their heads, so the small rise in silver has acted as a stimulus to trade all over the world, gladdening the hearts of millions who see in it an earnest of the vast good that may be expected when it is carried to its former level. Monometallists will affect to see in the phenomenon merely a coincidence; or perhaps attribute it to a tardy action of the inert masses of gold that have been so long piled up in hoards without benefit to any one; but as clearly as the freshened appearance of shrubs and fields can be traced to refreshing rains, so can this improved condition of trade be proved to have but one cause, and that the advance in silver. None here are so ignorant or short-sighted as not fully to realise that what benefits the world at large benefits them; and few will fail to perceive that if a slight advance in silver has produced such world-wide good, a still greater advance will be productive of proportionately greater benefits.

"There can be no question, I think, therefore, that it is expedient to continue to fight the battle of bimetalism with renewed energy and increased vigour; the more so as we realise that our efforts thus far have not been unavailing, and that we have been able to make contributions to the common cause which have been of material assistance in promoting its ends.

"But it may be asked what more can we do? Without going into details in reply to this question it may be sufficient to say that industrial movements here, more especially the progress of competitive manufacture, the cost of living, the course of prices of commodities, the wages of labour, etc., all possess a deep interest for those who are engaged at home in studying the subject, and anything new or interesting that we can find to report is most eagerly welcomed by them. With a single bone of an unknown animal Cuvier, and other naturalists since his time, have been able to construct the perfect being. So with a single index number the trend of the whole trade of a country can be determined.

"Our position here may be compared to that of a station favourably situated for watching an eclipse of the sun, or some other important celestial phenomenon, which it is desirable to have observed from as many different points of the world as possible; and the data we collect and transmit are taken into account and exercise no small influence in shaping conclusions at headquarters.

"We have, therefore, every encouragement to persevere in our work, and I hope the number of our members will speedily be more than doubled."

THE FIRST TEA STEAMER OF THE SEASON.

The *Pingsu y*, with Hankow teas, arrived home on the day it was stated she would reach her destination, according to a telegram despatched at 0.30 p.m. on the 9th inst. The *Pingsuey* has made the run home in 35 days 14 hours. Taking the last three trips of the *Moyunc*, that vessel beat the *Pingsuey*'s time twice. We give below the performances of the two steamers.

Pingsuey.

Left Woosung, 3rd June, 10 p.m.; arrived home, 9th July, noon. Time on passage 35 days 14 hours.

Moyunc.

1891.

Left Woosung, 28th May, 0.20 p.m.; arrived home, 3rd July, 9.45 p.m. Time 35 days 9 hrs. 25 mins.

1892.

Left Woosung, 30th May, 0.15 p.m.; arrived home, 6th July, 8.15 a.m. Time 36 days 20 hrs.

1893.

Left Woosung, 29th May, 11 p.m.; arrived home, 3rd July. Time 35 days.

A dividend of 9 per cent. is promised by the Yokohama Electric Light Company.

HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.**PRESENTATION TO HON. H. E. WODEHOUSE.**

On Saturday afternoon Hon. H. E. Wodehouse was presented with a very handsome silver cup on the occasion of his retirement from the superintendship of the Fire Brigade. The presentation was made at the Magistracy, and the whole brigade attended. Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, presided, and in making the presentation said—Mr. Wodehouse, the recent transfer of the Fire Brigade to the Police department has officially severed your connection with the Brigade. You were Superintendent from April, 1883, to May, 1895, and the past and present members of the Brigade desire to give some expression of their appreciation of the manner in which you discharged your duties during those twelve years. The present state of the Brigade testifies to the untiring energy, zeal, and discretion you have constantly exercised as its official head in introducing many valuable changes for its improvement and greater efficiency. The introduction of the despatch box, of the coarse-thread couplings, and other ingenious devices, have greatly lessened labour and enabled the Brigade to cope more effectually with fires immediately on their outbreak, and thus keep within reasonable limits what might otherwise have been large and calamitous conflagrations. By these means you have rendered great and valuable services to the public. The members of the Brigade feel, however, that what has contributed largely to the success that has attended their efforts has been the unvarying and constant courtesy and kindness you have ever shown them, thus ensuring a sympathetic co-operation without which such satisfactory results might not have been obtained. As a mark of their respect and esteem they beg your acceptance of this cup, and trust that it may long remind you, and make you feel, with pardonable pride, that you have done your duty in the Hongkong Government Fire Brigade. (Applause).

Capt. Hastings then handed the cup to Mr. Wodehouse.

Mr. WODEHOUSE, in reply, said—Superintendent Hastings and members of the Hongkong Fire Brigade, I cannot tell you how gratified I am at this kind and handsome recognition by you of the time we have spent together during the past twelve years in the Hongkong Fire Brigade. I think I am rightly interpreting your feelings in accepting this souvenir as an indication that we have worked harmoniously together, and that there has been an absence of any friction in the performance of our duties, and also that you regard the position of the Fire Brigade at the end of the twelve years as improved in its management compared with what it was in years gone by. It would be affectation on my part to deny that such improvement has taken place. I think, generally speaking, our combined efforts have been in the direction of improving the methods in use for the suppression of fires and for improving the appliances before hand that are likely to be required at such occurrences. With regard to the methods for the suppression of fires I may mention, for instance, such matters as the unnecessary destruction of woodwork, the sparing, but adequate use of water, bearing in mind that water, if improperly used, becomes as much of a destructive element in its turn as fire itself; the careful inspection of the neighbouring premises to see that the fire is not spreading; the arrangement of all the appliances at the time in such a way that the premises are surrounded and every precaution taken to see that the fire does not spread; and with regard to the appliances provided beforehand, such as are likely to be required, your Superintendent has mentioned amongst other things the despatch boxes, which I am bound to say I view as being of the greatest importance as one of the expedients likely to be of use in a place like Hongkong, which is very hilly in its nature and up whose slopes it is very difficult to carry water from the harbour. The despatch box is the most effective means we have at present for utilizing the excellent water pressure from the reservoirs of Tylam and Pokfulam. That water has been distributed throughout the town by a most intelligent system of hydrants, placed purposely for the most convenient use at fires. It is from the knowledge of the presence of these hydrants and from the pressure we

obtained from the reservoirs, that, amongst us, we, with all these expedients at our command, have been successful in coping with fires in the town, and I believe these despatch boxes will always prove of great assistance. I may also mention another appliance that we fall back upon constantly at fires, and which has been provided in the same way—I mean the hydrant supply cart, which is specially made for holding all the odds and ends which at any moment may be wanted at a fire. It is always very satisfactory to know when a fire takes place that these appliances are ready, and that everything has been got that foresight can imagine may be wanted to suppress the flames. All these things I have mentioned are details, small in themselves and carried out in the ordinary administration of the department, but which are very far-reaching in their effects, and I hope we may see the use of them by their results. I think for some time past the way in which fires have been put out without spreading and without much destruction of property is an indication that our efforts have been well applied. In the command of a Fire Brigade, it is, of course, impossible to do much without the assistance of the men and the officers. I doubt if there is any place which offers more opportunities to a Superintendent than Hongkong, which is policed with men of splendid physique, intelligent, zealous, and active. The qualities which are required to make a good fireman I consider to be zeal, intelligence, activity, and sobriety. It is difficult to speak of sobriety in this kind of weather when we gladly avail ourselves of every opportunity of quenching the thirst which nature provides us with; but at the same time sobriety is a most important requisite in making up the qualifications of a good fireman. Our numbers are not very large, but I doubt whether the efficiency of the Fire Brigade is impaired on that account. At the fires at which I have been present I have always found good men on whom I could rely to understand the orders intelligently and carry them out zealously, and possessing activity to do what was requisite to tackle the fires that take place in this colony. I should not be expressing all I feel if I did not take this occasion to say that the Superintendent without the co-operation of his principal officers is powerless to do much. Amongst these officers I rank in the first place the officer for the time being who holds the post of Assistant Engineer. That office is at present held by Mr. Campbell. I have already informed that officer officially and now repeat in public that I consider his post the pivot upon which the efficiency of the Brigade turns, and the office has never been held and never can be held in future by a better man than Mr. Campbell. (Applause). I have always found in him untiring energy, great tact and intelligence, and a happy manner of communicating the wishes of the Superintendent to the men, which the Superintendent himself has not the opportunity of doing. The foremen, also, are most valuable officers. Owing to the mixed character of the Fire Brigade, which is closely connected with the Police Force, promotions to the upper ranks have to be made largely in consideration of the position which the officers occupy in the Police Force; but there are one or two men in the Brigade who are well able to perform the duties of foremen, and one or two of them I consider as good firemen as any Brigade could possess. I do not wish to mention many names, but one or two occur to me spontaneously, amongst whom are Sergt. Moffatt and Constables Macaulay and McEwen. At every fire at which I have been I have always found them working in an able and zealous way, and I think the thanks of the Brigade are due to those I have mentioned and many others I might mention for the generally successful way in which fires have been put out. I do not wish to detain you longer, though there is much I might say, but having ceased my connection with the Brigade I can only say how much I appreciate the kind way in which you have distinguished my department; and it is a source of gratification to know in handing over the command of the Brigade it is being given to an officer who will distinguish himself in his new capacity in the same way as he has done in every capacity in which he has acted officially. (Applause). I refer not only to the Acting Superintendent, Captain Hastings, who is a man whom we know will always be ready to lead, not to follow, but also to your permanent Superintendent, Mr. May, who by his energies in other

directions has shown of what he is capable in command of the Brigade. Some years ago, our services used to be assisted by the presence of the Volunteer Fire Brigade. That now has ceased to exist, and it is a matter of great regret to me that amongst those who used to assist on these occasions is one who would have been most pleased to know what has taken place here to-day. I refer to the late Mr. Ross, whom we all greatly respected as a foreman in the Volunteer Brigade. He was ever kind and courteous in his dealings with his own men and with the Government Brigade, and I am afraid he lost his life, in great measure, through the unfortunate accident he sustained in the performance of his duty. I must again tell you members of the Brigade how extremely I appreciate this very handsome souvenir you have presented to me. I shall cherish it as long as I live. I know of no occasion which has given me greater pleasure and gratification than this which has called us together to-day. (Applause).

The cup bore the following inscription:—

"Presented by the past and present members of the Hongkong Fire Brigade to H. E. Wodehouse, Esq., C.M.G., late Superintendent of the Brigade, 1883-1895, as a mark of their esteem and regard.—Hongkong, 13th July 1895."

Mr. Wodehouse having had the cup filled with wine, every one present toasted him and wished him long life and happiness.

Mr. Wodehouse, on behalf of the Fire Brigade, presented Mr. Chan Shan with a massive gold Albert on the occasion of his retirement from the post of clerk to the Brigade.

Mr. Chan Shan briefly acknowledged the handsome gift.

THE NEW BRITISH DOLLAR.

The latest thing in the dollar line has arrived. A consignment of the coins was brought to Hongkong by the last English mail, and they are now well on the market. At present they possess one good feature; they are brand new and clean. Nothing else can be said in their favour. The new coin is altogether unsightly and coarse, and yet the public have been earnestly beseeched to welcome it with open arms, to favour it in preference to the Mexican or yen, and to look upon it as a thing of beauty, and a joy for—well, as long as its value has an upward tendency. It is a very ugly piece of metal, and looks best in a dark drawer. Take the figure of Britannia. It is huge and out of all proportion. The trident is so long it has been bodged through the border, and the border, Grecian in design, is quite out of place, and strongly reminds one of the figuring at the top of a school-boy's slate. Absolutely no taste has been displayed; and this must also be said of the reverse, which bears Chinese and Malay characters, and some more commonplace figuring. It is as well the date—1895—is so plainly seen; if it were not one would think that the coin was a very old specimen. The more you look at it the more forcibly does the question arise—Where was the die dug up?

MR. BRADY'S ENTERTAINMENT AT THE KOWLOON INSTITUTE.

It is a great compliment to Mr. Brady that at least three of the big audiences at Kowloon Institute on Wednesday night had had no dinner. Their dinner hour was 7.30, and the entertainment commenced at 8, but rather than miss a rare treat, these three enthusiasts decided to patronize Mr. Brady's substantial bill of fare, and allow appetite to wait on good digestion. Eight o'clock is rather an early hour to commence the proceedings, and perhaps Mr. Brady will, if it is possible, fix a later time on the next occasion, or ask everybody to dine at 6.30. There was a very large attendance indeed, and many people had to content themselves with standing room, while several more stretched out their heads from behind the doors at the back of the room in order not to miss the performance. Unfortunately Mr. Brady was suffering from a cold, but he does not believe in disappointing an audience if he can manage to get out of bed. For two hours he delighted the audience, and he is to be highly commended for so gallantly sticking to his programme, consider-

ing the very serious strain upon his throat. The Kowloon Institute was erected for soldiers and sailors, and, very appropriately, the first item was the recitation of Tennyson's famous poem "The Revenge," and the second item was the "Midnight Charge" by Clement Scott. Both these contributions were treated in a really scholarly manner, "The Revenge" particularly affording Mr. Brady an opportunity for displaying his undoubted ability as an elocutionist. He had made a careful study of this stirring poem, and the audience rewarded him with hearty bursts of applause. Two comic songs followed—the audience would not be content with one—and then "The Mormons" and "Briary Villas" were given in first class style. "That horrid Major Namby," an amusing gem by Wilkie Collins, was very cleverly done, and "The Guide," by Mark Twain, and "The Yarn of the Nancy Bell" commanded every attention. Mr. Brady concluded his entertainment with Dan Leno's excruciatingly funny song "The shop walker," and it is needless to say he made everybody roar. At the close Mr. Brady thanked the audience, and hoped the funds of the Institute would be considerably augmented by the entertainment. Mr. G. P. Lammett ably accompanied on the piano.

THE ARAB BOYS AT ADEN.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Everyone who has passed through Aden is familiar with the diving of the numerous little Arab boys, who are an endless source of delight to ships' passengers. They will perform all manner of feats for the sake of a piece of silver. Their trade or profession is diving, and in that art they are certainly very accomplished. For a florin they will dive from the gunwale on the port side, swim under the boat, and pop up on the starboard side with no more hesitation than they would spring off their rudely constructed raft for a sixpence which is thrown into the water. Their daring is really extraordinary, and many of the tiny copper coloured boys think nothing of diving from the rigging if the bait be sufficiently enticing. They even have the temerity to sing with great gusto the long buried but never to be forgotten "Tara-ra-boom-de-ay." A sad accident happened to one of the youngsters when the P. & O. *Himalaya* was last there, and it is narrated by those passengers who were transferred at Colombo to the *Kaisar-i-Hind*, which arrived in Hongkong on Friday. There were three or four boys gambolling in the water to the intense amusement of the many passengers, when one of them gave a shriek of pain and disappeared under the water. A shark had come up and bitten both his legs off, and the passengers were horrified to see the blood stained water surrounding the boy's legless body as it came to the surface. There was of course considerable excitement, and the other boys went off helter skelter as fast as they could, while the body was recovered. The unfortunate boy, however, was dead. At the sight of the blood several sharks rushed to the spot, but quickly disappeared from view again.

THE VEHICLES ORDINANCE.

The following regulations made by the Governor in Council under section 4 of Ordinance 13 of 1895 are published in the *Gazette*:—

1.—All vehicles required to be licensed under section 2 of Ordinance 13 of 1895 shall be duly licensed as herein directed.

2.—The Captain Superintendent of Police may, on application being made in Form A hereto annexed, and on receipt of a fee of \$2.00, issue such licence.

3.—Each licence shall state the description of the vehicle, owner's name and place of abode and nature of its use, whether for trade or otherwise.

4.—Change of ownership or abode must be notified to the Captain Superintendent of Police, who will endorse the licence, and note such endorsement in the Register of Licensed Private Vehicles.

5.—Private vehicles for which a licence has been granted, used for trade, shall carry on both sides, legibly painted, the number of its licence 2 inches in height and not less than one quarter of an inch in thickness of line, and no other number. Such number shall not be concealed and shall be

of such colour as the Captain Superintendent of Police shall direct.

6.—Licensed private vehicles used for livery shall carry legibly painted on wood the number of its licence, two inches in height and not less than one quarter of an inch in thickness of line, securely fastened to the rear or only axle, number facing to the back, and no other number.

Such number shall not be concealed and shall be of such colour as the Captain Superintendent of Police shall direct.

7.—Each licence shall be valid for one year only from the 1st July.

THE CONTROL OF THE CHAIR TRAFFIC.

There was a scarcity of chairs in the city on Friday. The coolies did not go on strike, nor did they have a day's holiday in the country, but a slight hitch arose in regard to their licences, the result being that nearly a hundred chairs were taken to the Central Police Station, and gently deposited on the well trimmed lawn at the side of the compound. The coolies hiring them had not been able to find security, and consequently their licences could not be renewed, and the police ordered them off the streets. The reason for this general difficulty in obtaining security is to be traced to the speech which Mr. Ackroyd, formerly Acting Chief Justice, delivered some time ago at the Odd Volumes Society's room. He said that when a coolie could not pay a fine at the police court, he should not be sent to prison, but his security should be made to pay the money. Recently there have been many coolies fined for rushing at passengers, obstructing the thoroughfare, loitering, or such like offences, and in several instances the defendants have not paid the fine. The Magistrate has declined to order their removal to prison, and so the securities have had to pay. There have been numerous cases of this description lately, and as a result the coolies, for the most part, have not been able to obtain security for the renewal of their licences, as no one would come forward to support them; indeed, during the month of June, only between twenty and thirty Chinamen consented to act as security. But there was a general awakening on Friday when the chairs were removed to the compound. During the day the whole of the licences were renewed as securities entered into the bond, and next morning the chair traffic was carried on as usual. It will be better if, in future, the coolies are themselves made to suffer for their own offences. It is no deterrent to a man who commits a crime if another bears the rod for him.

THE TYPHOON OF THE 10-12TH JUNE.

In the extract of meteorological observations for June published in the *Gazette* the following account is given of the typhoon of 10-12th June:—

The following notices have been issued by Mr. Figg during the month:—

On the 10th at 10.50 a.m. "There are some indications of a depression to the S.W. of Luzon." Forecast:—"barometer falling: fresh or strong N.E. breezes: fair to showery."

On the 11th at 11.0 a.m. "The low pressure area appears to be situated in the neighbourhood of the Paracels." Forecast:—"barometer falling: fresh or strong N.E. to E. breezes: unsettled, showery."

On the 12th at 10.20 a.m. "The depression appears to be now situated in the S. part of the Gulf of Tonkin and to be moving towards N.W." At 11.10 a.m. Forecast:—"barometer unsteady: strong or fresh E. to S.E. breezes: showery and squally."

On the 12th at 1.15 p.m. "The centre of the depression is approaching the neighbourhood of Haiphong." On the 13th at 10.45 a.m. The depression, moving northward, entered the coast near Haiphong during the night." At 11.0 a.m. Forecast:—"barometer falling: fresh S.E. winds: squally and showery."

The depression indicated above was probably formed to the N.W. of Palawan between the 8th and 9th of June. This is not clearly established, as information is wanting from that part of the China Sea. Calms and light variable breezes had prevailed across the China Sea between the

parallels of 10 deg. and 20 deg. on the two or three days previous to the 8th. On this day, however, owing to a considerable increase of pressure over China, N.E. and E winds, moderate or light in force, became general over the Northern and Western part of the above area. Pressure in Luzon was slightly in defect, while at Hongkong it was about 0.1 inch, and at Shanghai about 0.2 inch, above the normal.

On the 9th the relative conditions as to pressure were almost unchanged. At Shanghai the barometer read 29.96, at Hongkong 21.91, at Bolinao 29.81 and off the Cochin-China coast 29.83. In the latter district moderate breezes from N.N.W. to N.N.E. prevailed; in the China Sea to the N. of 15° latitude winds were moderate breezes from N.E. and E., while at Bolinao a light S.E. breeze prevailed. On this day there was therefore a tendency for winds to become cyclonic about that part of the China Sea to the N.W. of Palawan, or perhaps around the position 12°, 117°.

On the 10th the existence of a cyclonic depression is clearly shown by the observations made at sea, and the centre was situated in 14° 00' 114° 00' at noon on this day.

The schooner *Queen City*, in the right-hand semicircle, and situated in 14° 43' 116° 16' at noon, experienced a strong E.S.E. veering to S.E. gale during this day, the barometric minimum, 29.59, occurring at 8 a.m. The steamships *Shanghai*, *Kutsang*, *Glenartney*, and *Shantung* were all situated at noon in the area comprised by latitude 14° 11' 14° 47' and longitude 112° 12' 112° 36'. They were thus directly in front of the advancing typhoon which at the time was moving towards W.N.W. On board the *Shanghai*, which was steering S. 30° W., a heavy cloud bank was noticed in the E. and S.E. during the early morning and this gradually overspread the sky. At 9 a.m. a sharp thunderstorm was experienced with strong wind from N.N.E. The barometer then commenced to fall rather rapidly, but they continued on their course and ran across the path in front of the centre during the afternoon, a fresh gale backing from N to W.N.W. being encountered, the minimum barometer reading, 29.49, occurring at 6 p.m. The *Kutsang*, steering about N.N.E. for Hongkong, had a strong breeze from N. by W. at noon with the barometer, 29.64, falling fast. They rightly turned the vessel round at this time and steered S. 15 deg. W. experiencing a fresh N.W. backing to W.S.W. gale which decreased after 10 p.m. The barometric minimum, 29.43, occurred at 9 p.m. The *Glenartney*, also bound for Hongkong, had similar weather to the *Kutsang* at noon, but they were a little later in turning the vessel round and had much worse weather than the *Kutsang*. The barometer fell to 29.36 at 6 p.m. and a whole gale and storm from N.W. backing to S. was experienced. The *Shantung* was hove to at noon in 14 deg. 26' 112 deg. 36'. The barometer, 29.59, was falling fast at the time and a moderate N.W. by N. gale was blowing. The barometer continued to fall and the wind, which was slowly backing, increased quickly in force. Between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. typhoon force of wind was experienced from W.S.W. backing to S. the barometric minimum, 28.97, occurring at 7.30 p.m. at which hour the centre passed a little to the N. of the vessel.

The steps taken to avoid the typhoon in the case of these four vessels furnish particularly interesting examples for comparison. It is seen that the *Shanghai* came out in safety by crossing the track in front of the centre, thus passing from the dangerous to the manageable semicircle. The *Kutsang*, *Glenartney* and *Shantung* were all steering for Hongkong, and within a few miles of each other at noon. The *Kutsang* then turned round in time and ran to the southward. The *Glenartney* executed the same manoeuvre but a little too late and had much worse weather than the *Kutsang*, while the *Shantung* was hove to near the track in front of the centre and in consequence experienced the full force of the typhoon.

On the 11th at noon the centre was situated in 16° 30' 110° 15'. The vessels chiefly concerned on this day were the steamships *Erato* and *Norden* and the Chinese Customs' cruiser *Likin*. The *Erato*, hove to, had an increasing N.N.E. gale with rapidly falling barometer during the early morning and at 8 a.m. the vessel being situated in 15° 54' 110° 23', they had storm force of wind from N.N.W. Between this hour and noon the wind backed steadily to S.S.W., typhoon force of wind being experienced from 9

a.m. to 11 a.m. The mercury descended to 29.01 at 9 a.m. at which hour the centre was passing to the N.E. and N. of, and very close to, the vessel. The *Norden* hove to in the left-hand semicircle, and situated in 17° 43', 108° 19', had an increasing N. gale at noon. The centre passed a little to the E. of the vessel at 7 p.m. at which hour the barometric minimum, 29.11, occurred, with the wind of storm force from N.N.W. The wind backed to S.W. at 9 p.m. and decreased rapidly in force. The *Likin* at anchor in Yulin-kai harbour (18° 12', 109° 33') was in the right-hand semicircle. The barometer fell to 29.43 at 8 p.m. and a whole gale from E.N.E. veering to S.E., with squalls of typhoon force, was experienced during the afternoon and evening.

The path of the typhoon inclined more and more towards N. between midnight of the 10th and the same hour of the 11th and on the 12th, in the Gulf of Tonkin, it was moving towards N.N.W. At noon on this day the centre was situated in 20° 00', 107° 40' and about 8 p.m. it entered the coast to the E. of Haiphong where a strong N.N.W. backing gale was experienced during the evening.

Between the 10th and 12th the disturbance moved at an average speed of 11 miles per hour.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING.

The weather was very favourable on Saturday for the holding of the second Gymkhana meeting at the Happy Valley. There was a very good attendance, which included His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, Major-General Black, and many ladies. The programme was a good one in every respect and the racing was much enjoyed. During the afternoon the band of the Hongkong Regiment played several selections. The following were the officials:—

Committee:—Capt. Gould-Adams, R.A.; Mr. R. Alexander, R.B.; Mr. A. Babington; Lieut. Col. Barrow, H.K.R.; Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving; Mr. Hart Buck; Lord Chas. Conyngham, R.B.; Mr. W. A. Cruickshank; Capt. Gordon, R.A.; Mr. R. M. Gray; Capt. Loveband, A.D.C.; Mr. A. S. Manners; Mr. G. C. C. Master; Lt.-Col. The O'Gorman, D.A.A.G.; Mr. C. S. Taylor; Commander W. F. Tunard, R.N.

Judges:—Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving and Lieut. Col. The O'Gorman.

Starter:—Mr. A. Babington.

Clerk of the Scales:—Mr. R. Alexander.

Timekeeper:—Mr. R. M. Gray.

Hon. Secretary, pro tem.:—Mr. Godfrey-C. C. Master.

Foot Race; two hundred yards; for Asiatics; winners of any foot race in Hongkong penalized 10 yards; first \$6.00; second \$4.00; third \$3.00; fourth \$2.

Fazal Beg, H.K.R.	1
Gunda Singh, A.A.	2
Fazal Shah, H.K.R.	3
Roshan Khan, H.K.R.	4

Half Mile Race; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale, with 10 lbs. added; subscription griffins allowed 10 lbs.; *bona fide* polo ponies allowed 15 lbs.; winners at any race meeting of one race 7 lbs. extra, of two or more such races 10 lbs. extra; winners of a flat race at the last Gymkhana meeting 7 lbs. extra; penalties accumulative; entrance \$1.00; first prize a cup value about \$10; second 70 per cent. of entrance fees; third 30 per cent.

Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving's Daylight, 12st.	1
(Mr. Master)	
Lord Cas. Conyngham's Glenties, 10st. 11lb.	2
(Mr. Capt. Radcliffe)	
Major G. K. Moore's Sweetbrier, 11st. 11lb.	3
(Mr. Taylor)	
Mr. C. C. Eitel's Silver Dart, 10st. 11lb.	0
(Owner)	
Mr. W. A. Cruickshank's Simple Simon, 11st. 8lb.	0
(Owner)	
Messrs. Lewin and Power's Dandy, 12st. 11lb.	0
(Mr. Lewin)	

The horses were at the post in good time, but some minutes elapsed before a start was effected. Silver Dart hesitated, and was 1 ft. a long way behind, and after completing the course he threw his rider, who, fortunately, was not hurt. The race resulted in a close fight between the three placed, and Mr. Master won in a skilful manner. Glenties was third for some distance, but in the straight he covered a lot of ground and was placed second. Time, 1 min. 2 secs.

Foot Race; open to all European soldiers. Victoria Cross race; to run 50 yards to a hurdle, jump hurdle, pick up dummy and back over hurdle, past starting post, carrying dummy; first \$7.00; second \$5.00; third \$3.00; fourth \$2.00.

Private Ryder	1
Private Green	2
Private Hale	3

There were seven competitors, and the race proved an easy win for Ryder.

Hurdle Race One Mile; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners of a steeplechase or hurdle race 10 lbs. extra; *bona fide* polo ponies allowed 7 lbs.; entrance \$1; first prize a cup value about \$10; second 70 per cent. of entrance fees; third 30 per cent.

Mr. Hart Buck's Voltigeur, 11st. 11lb.	1
(Owner)	
Capt. F. R. Loveband's The Friar, 10st. 12lb.	2
(Mr. Taylor)	
Mr. Manners' Magic, 11st. 8lb.	3
(Mr. Cruickshank)	
Mr. G. N. Salmon's Q.C., 10st. 4lb.	0
(Mr. Power)	

The hurdles were exceedingly well cleared and good running was maintained by the three placed, Q.C. being always last. Voltigeur kept the lead almost throughout, and although challenged by The Friar won somewhat easily. Time, 2 mins. 31 secs.

Three Furlongs Race; for all China ponies that have never been placed at any race meeting in Hongkong or China, or on any off day at any race meeting in Hongkong or China, or at any Gymkhana in Hongkong; weight for inches as per scale; with 10 lbs. added; to be ridden by riders who have never won a race at any race meeting in Hongkong, China, Japan, or Manila; entrance \$1; first prize a cup value about \$30, presented by Lieut. Col. The O'Gorman; second 70 per cent. of entrance fees; third 30 per cent.

Mr. Master's No Go, 11st. 6lb.	1
(Mr. Gedge)	
Lord C. Conyngham's El Diablo, 11st. 3lb.	2
(Mr. Power)	

The pair kept well together until entering the straight, when No Go came well to the front and won easily. Time 47 secs.

Three-Quarter Mile Handicap; for all China ponies; first prize a cup value about \$50 presented by Mr. Thomas Jackson; second 70 per cent. of entrance fees; third 30 per cent.

Major G. K. Moore's Sweetbrier, 10st. 3lb.	1
(Mr. Gedge)	
Mr. W. A. Cruickshank's Warlock, 11st. 6lb.	2
(Owner)	
Mr. R. M. Gray's Pickaninny, 11st. 1lb.	3
(Mr. Taylor)	
Mr. W. A. Cruickshank's Simple Simon, 10st. 5lb.	0
(Capt. Hunt)	
Messrs. Lewin and Power's Danby, 11st. 5lb.	0
(Mr. Power)	
Mr. W. D. Graham's Baccarat, 12st.	0
(Mr. Buck)	
Lord C. Conyngham's Glenties, 10st. 7lb.	0
(Capt. Radcliffe)	

The ponies were in a bunch until the rock was reached, when Sweetbrier came well away, and had obtained a strong lead on passing the bend. The others were close together, but in the straight Warlock came out and made a gallant attempt to overtake Sweetbrier. Major Moore's pony, however, was too far ahead, and he won comfortably. Time, 1 min. 39 secs. Mr. Cruickshank declared best to win.

Ladies' Nomination, Screen Race.—Competitors to start mounted at the winning post on the race course facing up the Valley; on the fall of the flag dismount and receive a buttonhole bouquet from nominator; remount and jump on to the training track at a place marked; jump two flights of hurdles and pass through two paper screens; first past post wins. No dismounting and no whip or spur allowed; any rider disqualified who makes a hole in the screen in any way other than with the pony; to win must have bouquet properly pinned in buttonhole; two prizes, presented by Messrs. R. M. Gray and G. C. C. Master.

Capt. F. R. Loveband's The Friar, Mrs. Leigh	1
Mr. Taylor's A.N. Other, Mrs. Moore	2
Mr. W. A. Cruickshank's Engineer, Mrs. Hawkins	3
Mr. H. F. E. Lewin's Tommy, Mrs. Botfield	
Mr. Burton's Highflyer, Mrs. Gray	
Mr. W. D. Graham's Haughty, Mrs. Richardson	
Mr. Landale's Endeavour, Miss Boyes	
Mr. G. D. Campbell's Chop Chop, Mrs. Sansom	
Mr. G. N. Salmon's Q.C., Mrs. Moore	

This was an amusing race, inasmuch as it did not necessarily follow that the pony with the lead would win. The screens had to be pierced, and all the ponies hesitated for some time before breaking the tissue paper. Highflyer fell through, but his rider fortunately escaped injury.

THE OUTRAGES IN SZECHUEN.

The *Tatung* which arrived at Shanghai on the 30th June brought down Mr. and Mrs. Hill and child, Miss Bliss and Mr. Beaman, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, Mr. Beaman having been stationed at Kiating and the others at Yachou. This latter city is situated somewhat west of Chongtu about four and a half days' journey, a similar distance separating it from Kiating, the latter city being nearer Suifu, a town situated at the junction of the Yangtze and Min. The rioting at Chongtu, the capital, commenced on the 28th of May, but the news of this did not reach Yachou till the 2nd of June, and up to that time everything was quiet at the latter place, and no trouble was anticipated, but by the 7th it became evident that the rioting would extend to Yachou also, though the officials did all they could to prevent it and were friendly towards the foreigners, so that on the 6th when a mob collected outside the premises of one of the missions, and tried to break in the gates, the Taotai appeared on the scene with his soldiers and arrested fifteen of the rioters. This was at 10 o'clock at night. By this time news had reached Yachou that Kiating was in the hands of the enemy, so seeing that it was not safe to remain at Yachou, the missionaries packed up a few things and left, a raft having been hired for them by the Taotai, who went down to see them off, as did a number of other officials, and the Taotai sent a guard of 25 soldiers to escort them to Hungya, the next station, where passports had to be examined and a fresh escort provided. While this was being done a crowd collected, so the missionaries went on and got away from the soldiers, but the latter fearing they would get into trouble for losing sight of the foreigners made haste to get up to them again. Before Kiating was reached a native met the refugees and informed them of the destruction of the missionary property, and advised them not to stop at this place, but their escort said they must stop, so that they could get the statement of the officials that the foreigners had safely arrived at that city. Knowing of the rioting, the missionaries decided not to stop, but to go on, as by delaying they would have given the mob time to collect and molest them. But the soldiers said they could not go, and there being a conflict of opinion on the subject the soldiers tried to detain them. A soldier took away one of the oars from the raft, and on one of the missionaries recovering it, the soldier hit him with a stone, whereupon another foreigner knocked the soldier down, which made the latter complain that that was not the way to treat those who were protecting them! The soldier then called two other soldiers and the three got hold of one end of the raft rope, the missionaries being at the other, the tussle ending by the three soldiers who manfully held on to the rope being dragged into the water, and the missionaries were free. No stay was made at Malincheng, as a Roman Catholic place was being destroyed, while outside Suifu a boatman called out: "Don't go to Suifu, as there is trouble there." It appears that at Suifu the magistrate had stopped the rioting, but would not take Mr. Faers, his wife, and child into his yamen, so they went on to Chungking.

Having exchanged their raft for a boat and proceeded to Lichuang, some 60 li before Suifu was reached Mr. Hill and party were attacked in broad daylight by a boat, the crew of which were well dressed. When they found there were more than one foreigner on board they called out to the others to help them. When they tried to board the boat forward the missionaries pushed

them off, so they tried to unship the boat's rudder, but one of the missionaries firing his Winchester rifle the attackers made off, notwithstanding that they were armed with daggers, knives, and clubs. The missionaries had no further adventures and arrived safely at Chungking, but as they could not stay there owing to anticipated rioting, many of them are on the way down to Shanghai, and one party of about forty persons in six house boats arrived at Ichang last Monday, while the Chengtu party of some thirty persons were expected at Chungking, coming down under escort, while the Chungking missionaries to the number of about thirty were also leaving, these with others not enumerated making some 145 missionaries in all who had been working in Szechuen.

Mr. Beaman had a thrilling experience. He was at Kiating when the riot broke out. On Monday, 3rd of June, placards were put up stating that a child was missing and that a foreigner had arrived with many guns, the proclamation inviting the people to rise up and enquire into these matters, and calling upon the people to meet on Wednesday. When Mr. Hart found he could not get the people off his premises—a collected mob being the precursor of a riot—he decided to withdraw, and all the missionaries took to their boats. The mob then destroyed the property of the different missions and were not long about it. The missionaries were befriended by some of the natives, who hid them till they could safely get away. Mr. Beaman, when waiting below Suifu to supply some of the missionaries with money, was boarded in the middle of the night by a gang of men who were armed with spears and knives. They threatened to spear him, so he jumped overboard, where he remained under the boat as long as he could, but they pulled him out, took him on shore, and while some of the gang pillaged his boat the rest surrounded him and threatened to kill him if he attempted to speak, at the same time they plied him with a number of questions about the other foreigners. Having taken a hundred taels and everything they could lay hands on, the gang left.—*N. C. Daily News.*

From the following, which appears in the *Mercury*, it would seem that all the officials were not unmindful of their duty:—To complete our description of the rioting we are enabled to-day to detail the attack at Suifu, an attack, as will be seen by our account, which was summarily and adequately checked by the Chinese official in charge. For the following information we are indebted to Dr. C. H. Finch, of the American Baptist Missionary Union, who arrived from Suifu this morning.

The missionaries at Suifu heard on Sunday, June 2nd, that their brethren at Chengtu had been attacked by the mob and their premises destroyed. On June 3rd, the streets of Suifu were placarded to the effect that the following day the missionaries were to be attacked and their residences destroyed. The first placards were very poorly written, and contained four characters, meaning, "The foreigners are to be destroyed. On 13th day of the 5th moon" (Wednesday, June 5th). The Roman Catholic priests were the first to see the placards and they at once communicated with the yamen, with the request that the yamen magistrate should suppress the publication of placards and take precautions.

The *Hsien* magistrate, Queh by name, at once doubled his forces of Chinese runners, and had all the placards they could find pulled down. On Tuesday, early in the morning, the French priests found more placards, and they again reported the matter to the yamen. The head magistrate at once reprimanded his officials for allowing further placards to be posted and at once took up the matter himself. He ordered his men to patrol the city and arrest any suspicious characters.

On Tuesday evening, under cover of darkness, the *Hsien fu* and military magistrates patrolled the streets at the head of their forces and visited all the opium dens, closing the places early and arresting suspicious looking individuals. The gates, both of the city and streets, were closed early. On Wednesday, the result of this vigilance and action was evident. There was no demonstration by the rioters as proclaimed. More placards were, however, posted postponing the attack till examination time, the prolific period of all riots.

On Thursday night, however, the house of Mr. Warner—another American missionary—was entered. This house was situated outside the West Gate. It was entered by about a dozen men armed with knives, who commanded the servants to retire and keep quiet. The robbers took only a few articles and left. They were unaccompanied by either crowd or mob. Some time on Friday, the ladies' house next door to that of Mr. Warner's was broken into, but nothing serious resulted, the rioters being evidently afraid of the officials. On Friday afternoon, while Mr. Finch's servant was removing a few articles, the people on the street observed him, and knowing he was attached to the mission thought the missionaries were preparing to escape. A large number of people immediately collected and entered the house by the front door, and said they wanted to look around. Having obtained admittance they commenced to lay their hands on various articles, and smash the windows and destroy the flowers. A servant was at once dispatched to the yamen, and the magistrate Queh immediately arrived, supported by the *fu* and the military magistrate.

The magistrates at once stopped the riot and the *shien* personally chastised and arrested some of the rioters. In fact, every man found in the house and touching articles was immediately arrested and put in chains. About forty or fifty of the mob were put in chains. Whilst the arrests were proceeding the crowd hooted the magistrates, but the ringleaders secured, the mob was soon dispersed. The *shien* immediately sealed up Mr. Finch's house with his own seal and left several of his officers to watch and protect the premises, having previously taken an inventory of everything contained in the building. On Tuesday the following week the magistrate issued a proclamation that as the foreigners had gone and left their property he must protect it and he asked the people to help him to thus do his duty. Such was the beginning and the end of the riot at Suifu, and so far as the missionaries know their property there is in as good a condition as when they left it, they not hearing of any further attacks.

They were staying at a summer-house about five miles from the city, having removed their valuables thence, when the town was again posted. In consequence they got together their valuables and boarded two house-boats, intending to lay on the river below the city until the trouble was over. They got information on the Friday, however, from the magistrate that they were watched by robbers, and in consequence they left for Shanghai. Whilst at Chungking they heard from a native teacher that the people had threatened to take the life of the *shien*, Queh, who had protected the missionaries.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of the Company, 29, Cornhill, E.C., on 13th June, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, and transacting ordinary business of the Company. Mr. J. MacAndrew presided.

The Secretary (Mr. A. Cheyne) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—I presume, as usual, you will allow me to take the report as read. It is an agreeable duty for me to congratulate you upon the satisfactory results of the working of the past year, and upon the increased dividend which the returns have enabled the directors to pay you. We have been very fortunate in having no loss during 1894, with one exception, for which we expect to obtain compensation; and the war that has been carried on in China during the latter part of that year has really made comparatively little difference to our trade. Where there has been a diminution in the freights and rates upon one line, it has been made up by increased returns upon another, and the total result has been exceedingly favourable. The absence of any loss in our fleet is, I think, due very much to the care with which the steamers have been navigated, and reflects considerable credit upon our staff of commanders, officers, and engineers. This year has, no doubt, been an exceptional one in the earnings of the steamers; and in the shipping trade, as you are all aware, we must expect to experience fluctuations. As regards 1895

I may say that if the year continues to progress as it has commenced, we shall certainly have no cause to be dissatisfied with the result, whatever may be the precise dividend it will produce. The list of the fleet appended to the report shows a diminution of one vessel, that of the *Kowshing*. The other two vessels which no longer form a part of the fleet, the *Tai Wo* and the *Kung Wo*, belong to 1895. The *Tai Wo* ought not to have been lost if proper care had been taken. The commander on that occasion happened to be ill, and the vessel was in charge of the chief officer, who is no longer in our service. The loss of this vessel cost us some inconvenience at the time in keeping up our regular routine of service upon the river Yangtze; but the general agents promptly fitted up the *Taku* to take her place, and she is doing very well there now. The new vessel building on the Clyde will replace both the *Tai Wo* and the *Kung Wo*. She is a much larger size, and we have every expectation that she will prove well adapted to the service to which we propose to put her. The vessel that we have authorised to be built at Aberdeen will also be in many respects better adapted to our trade than the *Kowshing*, which she will replace, and also carry a larger cargo. Now for the loss of the steamer *Kowshing* we expect compensation by the Chinese Government. It may be thought that as the Japanese destroyed her, the Japanese ought to pay for her. That is not the view taken of the matter, and, in making our claim, we are acting under the advice and direction of the Foreign Office in London; and I may say that we have received every attention and kindness from Lord Kimberley, who has personally devoted a good deal of attention to the study of the case, which certainly raises some novel features in international law. But, as you all know, both the Foreign Office and the Chinese Government move slowly, and although we fully expect to obtain payment in due course, the amount due to us has not yet been paid. The Japanese authorities also arrested our steamer *Yik Sang* on account of having on board a quantity of cartridges, and they carried her off to Japan, and submitted the case to a Japanese Court of some doubtful legality, because it is understood that at the present moment British subjects still enjoyed the privilege in Japan of being tried by their own Consular officers, and this is to remain the case until the clauses of the new treaty come into operation. However, it was shown conclusively before this Court that neither the Company nor the officers of the vessel had the slightest knowledge of any contraband article being on board. The shipment of these cartridges had been made ostensibly in the name of a German firm in Shanghai under a false declaration, but the probability is that the act was the act of Chinese servants acting in collusion with the native authorities, and the result of the trial before this Court was that the steamer was eventually released and returned to Shanghai. In the report the directors have noticed the necessity for making an increase to the fleet. This was strongly urged upon us by the general agents in China and in point of fact they have not been able to get the supply of vessels to meet the requisitions that their local business demands. As I have already said, the war has not made much change in our trade, but it is expected that when peace is finally settled and the political arrangements consequent thereon have been definitely arranged, there will be a considerable revival of trade in China, and that the local companies there will benefit by it accordingly. The stipulations of the Treaty with Japan provide that certain new ports are to be opened, not only to the Japanese, but to foreign trade in general. We come in under the favoured nation clause there, and there is no doubt this may in time—although the Chinese are very slow to move—lead to a considerable development of the internal trade of the country. Well, we must be prepared to follow that trade wherever it goes to or shows signs of developing. This is a matter which is engaging the attention of the directors at the present time, and they will be prepared to do whatever appears necessary in providing means of communication. Of course we cannot make extensive additions to the fleet without additions to the funds at our disposal, and it is very probable that money may have to be raised for that purpose. At present the demands upon us are not sufficiently large to make that

a pressing matter, and whether we decide eventually to proceed by loans upon the security of the fleet, or by the issue of debentures, I am unable at present to say, but if debentures are issued the shareholders will be properly advised of the arrangement proposed. The accounts laid before you do not require much explanation from me. You will see by a remark made under the head of assets that the sum of £495,993, representing the value of the fleet, includes the *Kowshing*, destroyed in July, and we return it in that form, as we fully expect to obtain the value of it from the Chinese Government. There is a material reduction in the amount due to the Company in China, and this has placed our account there in a more satisfactory position, and also considerably increased, in consequence, the cash available. The exchange account, which has so long been a matter of serious loss to us, shows this year a decrease of £7,785 but I sincerely hope this is the last occasion we shall see items of any moment upon this account. We hardly think that the price of silver is likely to go lower. We have written down all assets to 2s. 1d. per dollar, and exchange since then has been rather higher than that, averaging 2s. 2d. We scarcely, therefore, think it necessary to make any further provision upon that score. Having been rather short in the depreciation credited during the past two years we have increased the amount and have written off £35,831 from the value of the fleet, which, I think, now puts it upon a very fair basis. I do think there is any other matter I need call your attention to, and I will conclude by moving that the report of the directors and the accounts for 1894 as presented be approved and passed.

Mr. MacGreggor seconded.

Mr. Warren asked whether the chairman would state the amount they expected to obtain from the Chinese Government in respect of the *Kowshing*.

The Chairman said it was not desirable to make a public statement on the matter.

The report was then put and carried unanimously.

The Chairman moved that a dividend of 8 per cent., as recommended in the report, be and is hereby declared, payable on 15th inst. Mr. Watson seconded, and the resolution was carried. The retiring director, Mr. W. L. Watson, was unanimously re-elected.

On the motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Glover, Mr. William Paterson was elected a director. The auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Young and Co., were also re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The following is the thirteenth annual report of the Board of Directors presented to the meeting:—

The Board of Directors submit herewith to the shareholders their report and statement of accounts for the year 1894.

Notwithstanding the destructive war in which China has been engaged for the last five months of the year, it is very gratifying to be able to report that 1894 has been a prosperous year for the Company. This is mainly due to the fact that hostilities were localized in the Northern districts, Manchuria and the Yellow Sea, and that the Japanese abstained from interference with the trade of the Treaty ports, or with that of the river Yangtze.

The net earnings of the steamers amount to £91,672 5s. 1d. and this has enabled the Board to make increased provision for their reduction in value, by crediting £35,831 to depreciation account. The assets have been written down to 2/1 per dollar, which it is hoped will prove sufficiently low, the exchange being now higher. This, however, has cost £7,885 10s. 7d., while the exchange reserve of £13,501 10s. 9d., referred to in last year's report, has also been written off. The auditors have required £1,000 to be placed to a suspense account in connection with some liabilities of the steamer *Kow Shing*, full details of which have not yet been received from China.

The balance at credit of revenue account is £12,257 6s. 4d., and it has been decided to propose a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year, which will absorb £39,671 4s., leaving £2,616 2s. 4d. to be carried forward.

The claims to be met on underwriting account have not been important, and this account has now a large balance at credit to provide for contingencies. The first of these will be the total loss of the river steamer *Tai Wo*, which took place on the 14th January, on the Centaur Shoal in the estuary of Yangtze. A larger and more suitable vessel is now being built in the Clyde to replace the *Tai Wo*, and in the meantime the steamer *Taku* has been altered and fitted for the river trade, in which she is now employed. One of our smaller steamers on the river, the *Kung Wo*, has recently been sold to the Chinese authorities.

The lamentable destruction of the steamer *Kow Shing* on the 25th July, 1894, with an appalling loss of life, attracted universal attention, and has led to much public discussion, legal and otherwise. At present the Board are precluded from saying more than that, under the direction of Her Majesty's Government, they are preferring a claim on the Chinese Government (the charterers), as compensation for the loss of the vessel, for the lives lost among the crew, and for the suffering and peril undergone by the few survivors.

To supply the vacancy caused by the disappearance of the *Kow Shing*, the Board have contracted for a steamer to be built at Aberdeen, specially adapted for the Tientsin trade, in which it is expected she will be ready to take her place at the opening of next year's season.

The increasing requirements of the China coast trade, and other remunerative employment now offering, render it necessary to provide additional tonnage, in order that the position of the Company in the trade may be maintained. The Board propose to meet this demand as may appear requisite, by building or purchasing vessels suited to their purpose, and in some cases by substituting larger vessels for the older and smaller ones.

The Woosung Bar continues to be a most troublesome obstacle to shipping, and it is very urgent that its regulation should be taken in hand by the Chinese authorities. The Peiho and Yangtze have been much in their usual condition, but on the latter the authorities removed the buoys through apprehensions of an attack. On the river Min at Foochow steamers were not allowed to proceed higher than Sharp Peak.

The retiring director on this occasion is Mr. William L. Watson, who being eligible offers himself for re-election. Notice has been given by two shareholders that Mr. William Paterson will be proposed as a director at the general meeting.

The auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co., likewise offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,

J. MACANDREW,
Chairman.

London, 4th June, 1895.

LIST OF THE COMPANY'S FLEET OF STEAMERS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1894.

Tons gross.	Tons gross.
<i>Taku</i> 1,087	<i>Canton</i> 1,737
<i>El Dorado</i> 1,180	<i>Kut Sang</i> 2,311
<i>Pechili</i> 1,160	<i>Yik Sang</i> 1,378
<i>Tai Wo</i> 1,324	<i>Choy Sang</i> 1,880
<i>Fuh Wo</i> 992	<i>Yuen Sang</i> 1,723
<i>Kung Wo</i> 982	<i>Lien Shing</i> 1,659
<i>Yuen Wo</i> 2,521	<i>Chelydra</i> 2,467
<i>Fook Sang</i> 1,557	<i>E Sang</i> 1,783
<i>Kwong Sang</i> 1,512	<i>Wo Sang</i> 1,783
<i>Wing Sang</i> 2,339	<i>Lok Sang</i> 1,559
<i>Tai Sang</i> 2,326	<i>Tak Sang</i> 1,562
Total.....	36,822

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
To share capital:—Authorized £1,200,000, first issue 60,000 each £10, whereof 49,589 subscribed and fully paid-up.....	495,890	0	0
To balance of underwriting account	78,280	13	9
To sundry creditors in London and China	1,243	4	7
To balance of revenue account.....	42,287	6	4
	£617,701	4	8

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
By steamships, hulks, ferry boats, &c.....	531,824	17	6
Less depreciation written off for this year.....	35,831	0	0
	495,993	17	6

[This includes the value of steamer <i>Kow Shing</i> , now being claimed from the Chinese Government.]			
By coals and provisions on board ships and in godowns	6,085	14	5
By office furniture	130	0	0
By sundry debtors in London and China, Agents' balances, freights, &c.....	95,011	16	7
By cash in London and China	20,479	16	2
	£617,701	4	8

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To general charges, telegrams, directors' and auditors' fees.....	1,791	11	4
To exchange account	7,885	10	7
To depreciation account—			
On steamships, &c.	35,831	0	0
On office furniture	33	8	10
	35,864	8	10
To suspense account	1,000	0	0
To interest account	1,031	6	4
To balance—Profit transferred to balance sheet	42,287	6	4
	£92,860	3	5

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By balance brought forward from 1893.....	1,180	5	10
By net earnings of steamers for the year	91,672	5	1
By transfer fees	7	12	6
	£92,860	3	5

An amateur circus performance is to be given at Shanghai about August, on the same lines as the one that proved so successful last year.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Green Island Cement Co. Limited, was held on Monday at the offices, 9, Praya Central. Mr. R. : hewan presided, and there were also present—Messrs. J. Orange, G. Fenwick, Lee Sing, Poon Pong (Consulting Committee), G. H. Potts, A. G. Stokes, R. C. Wilcox, and A. G. Morris.

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting, and the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, I beg to propose that the following resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting held on 29th June be confirmed, viz.—“That the words, ‘and the Company may at any time by special resolution reduce its capital in any manner permitted by law,’ be added at the end of article No. 19 of the Articles of Association of this Company.”

Mr. WILCOX seconded the resolution, which was carried.

THE PROHIBITION OF IMMIGRATION AT SINGAPORE.

The following communication has been received from the Singapore Government:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Singapore, 6th July, 1895.

Sir,—With reference to the Governor's telegram of the 9th May, informing His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong that Chinese immigration by vessels leaving or touching at Macao, Swatow, or Hainan after 10th May had been prohibited by proclamation at this port, I am directed by the Officer Administering the Government to inform you that the proclamation referred to was withdrawn as regards Swatow on 20th June and as regards Hainan ports on 27th June. Further information is awaited from Macao before withdrawing the proclamation as regards that port also.—I have, &c.,

A. V. TALBOT,

Acting Colonial Secretary, S. S.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

THE PLAGUE AT MACAO.

Mr. A. G. Romano, Consul-General for Portugal, writes us under date of 9th inst.:—“I have much pleasure to inform you that I have just received the following telegram from His Excellency the Governor of Macao:—“Consul, Portugal, Hongkong. The Sanitary Board officially inform me that the epidemic in Macao is now finished.—Governor.”

The statistics of Lappa plague hospital, Macao, for the past week are as follows:—On the 7th inst. there were 46 patients under treatment.

	New cases.	Deaths.	Discharges.
July 8.....	5	1	6
„ 9.....	2	2	—
„ 10.....	4	2	—
„ 11.....	4	—	—
„ 12.....	3	—	—
„ 13.....	3	—	—
„ 14.....	5	3	9
Total	26	8	15

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

UNITED SERVICES VERSUS CIVILIANS.

A match under the above title was played in the Happy Valley on Wednesday, 10th July, and, contrary to general expectation, resulted in a great victory for the soldiers and sailors. The result was mainly due to the arrival of reinforcements from Auping, and but for Captain Winsloe, R.N., victory would have rested with the civilians. Doing the first six holes in 26 strokes he never gave his opponent a chance and came home with the substantial margin of 9 to the credit of the Services. The best and most closely contested match was fought between Captain Eccles, R.B., and Mr. Gershom Stewart, the soldier just getting home one hole to the good. Lieut. Sanderson, R.B., and Mr. R. W. Toman, R.N., also helped considerably to swell the total for their side. For the losers two bankers, Mr. J. Thurnburn

and Mr. C. Hawkins, did their best to pull the match out of the fire, but the former was fortunate in finding the Commodore somewhat off colour, otherwise a very close match was anticipated. Doubtless the Civilians will be desirous of avenging this defeat in a return match and the Services are quite agreeable to take them on again, although the departure of H.M.S. *Spartan* for the North will considerably weaken their team.

The teams were as follows:—

Services.	holes.	holes.
Capt. W. V. Eccles, R.B.	1	Mr. G. Stewart 0
Lt. W. M. Thompson, R.E.	3	Mr. H. L. Dalrymple 0
Lt. L. Saunderson, R.B.	5	Mr. C. Palmer..... 0
Commodore Boyes, R.N.	0	Mr. J. Thurburn 6
Capt. A. L. Winsloe, R.N.	9	Mr. C. W. May 0
Capt. J. M. S. Stewart, R.B.	0	Mr. C. Hawkins 5
Capt. J. G. Ferguson, R.B.	0	Mr. E. A. Ram 5
Mr. R. W. Toman, R.N.	5	Mr. C. H. Grace..... 0

23

16

Majority in favour of the Services, 7 holes.

MIDSUMMER MEETING.

This competition was intended to last four days, but owing to the encroachment of the Gymkhana on Saturday only three days actual play were possible. This was unfortunate for the Golf Club, and it is to be hoped that arrangements may be made in the future to prevent the clashing of these two events.

The chief interest in the meeting was centred in the competition for the Bruce Cup, which it will be remembered was presented to the Club in March last by Mr. R. H. Bruce, of Amoy, the conditions being that it should be won by the player returning the best net double aggregate in April and July. The winner proved to be Captain W. V. Eccles, Rifle Brigade, and this handsome cup now becomes his actual property. It will be noticed that all the scores ruled unusually high, but this is accounted for by the fact of the course being in its most difficult condition, the grass in some places being so long as to render the use of the niblick more frequent than is at all desirable.

The MacEwen Cup, the *raison d'être* of the meeting, passes into the hands of Mr. G. W. F. Playfair, the same player also annexing the Sweepstakes with a net score of 82.

Bogey with his score of 78 proved absolutely irresistible and no one succeeded in getting nearer to him than 4 down, the winner being Lieut. Saunderson, Rifle Brigade.

In the Pool a wonderful performance has to be recorded on the part of Captain W. V. Eccles, Rifle Brigade. The record for nine holes has been held now for some time by Captain H. W. Dumbleton, Royal Engineers, and it was supposed that his round of 36 would long remain untouched. Captain Eccles on Monday succeeded in equalling it, and his round is the more meritorious as it was played in the summer when the course is always a stroke or two more difficult than in the winter, when Captain Dumbleton accomplished the feat. The actual figures of Captain Eccles' fine score are—

5. 3. 4. 4. 5. 3. 4. 4. = 36,

the most noticeable hole being the 7th, which has seldom before been holed in 3. It will probably be many a long day before this 36 round is beaten or even equalled. Below are the details of the several events:—

BRUCE CUP.

	April.	July.	Total.
Captain W. V. Eccles, R.B.	87	89	176
Dr. J. A. Lowson	89	90	179
Lieut. W. M. Thompson, R.E.	81	99	180
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	92	91	183
Mr. C. Palmer	94	95	189
Mr. G. Stewart	101	89	190
Mr. J. Hastings	92	101	193

Remainder over 200.

MACEWEN CUP.

Mr. G. W. F. Playfair	103	21	82
Captain W. G. Bentinck, R.B.	102	18	84
Captain W. V. Eccles, R.B.	94	5	89
Mr. G. Stewart	95	6	89
Dr. J. A. Lowson	90	scr.	90
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	101	10	91
Mr. C. Palmer	106	11	95
Lieut. W. M. Thompson, R.E.	109	10	99

SWEEPSTAKES.

Mr. G. W. F. Playfair	103	21	82
Captain W. V. Eccles, R.B.	94	5	89
Mr. G. Stewart	95	6	89
Dr. J. A. Lowson	90	scr.	90
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	103	10	93
Mr. R. W. Toman, R.N.	113	18	95
Lieut. W. M. Thompson, R.E.	106	10	96

BOGEY.			
Lt. L. Saunderson, R.B.	receives	9	strokes 4 down
Capt. W. V. Eccles, R.B.	"	4	" 7 "
Mr. G. W. F. Playfair	"	16	" 7 "
Mr. G. Stewart	"	5	" 8 "
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	"	8	" 10 "
Mr. R. W. Toman, R.N.	"	14	" 10 "
Mr. C. Palmer	"	8	" 11 "
Lt. W. M. Thompson, R.E.	"	8	" 13 "
Mr. E. A. Ram	"	10	" 13 "
Mr. J. Hastings	"	11	" 13 "
Mr. W. A. Duff	"	12	" 13 "

POOL.			
Captain W. V. Eccles, R.B.	82	5	77
Mr. G. W. F. Playfair	103	21	82
Dr. J. A. Lowson	90	scr.	90
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	101	10	91
Mr. R. W. Toman	113	18	95

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Twenty-four members were present on Saturday to compete for the Short Range Cup. The shooting generally was good. The Cup was won by Private Godbeer, R.B., the first competitor not having entered for it. The spoons were won by Mr. White, Capt. Ferguson, R.B., Capt. Bentinck, R.B., Mr. McDonald, and Private Priddy, R.B. The following were the best scores:—

	200	300	H'cap	Total.
	yds.	yds.	points.	
G. White	30	25	11	69
Private Godbeer, R.B.	31	33	—	64
Capt. Ferguson, R.B.	28	30	6	64
Capt. Bentinck, R.B.	29	29	6	64
D. McDonald	30	28	6	64
Private Priddy, R.B.	29	30	4	63
Mr. Deas	31	23	8	62
Sapper Thompson, R.E.	30	28	3	61
Sergeant Ferris, R.B.	32	26	2	60
Sapper Lawson, R.E.	29	27	1	60

THE EASTERN BIMETALLIC LEAGUE AND ITS MEETING.

The meeting of the Eastern Bimetallic League can hardly by its Committee be considered a success. The meeting exhibited how small an interest is taken in the question; it was remarkable for the absence of the greater part of the Committee, and as for the members, had the Secretary not been sent, as on another occasion to compel them to come in, the audience would probably have been confined to one deeply interested Parsee gentleman. Still we cannot say the establishment of the League has done no good. It has done much, for before the Committee commenced its labours, which it gives us to understand were arduous, bimetallicism was certainly in the air. People looked upon it as a great discovery which was to be the panacea for their ills, and looked forward for the convincing arguments which were to convert to the right faith the ignorant and besotted English political economist. The League has been in existence something like a year. It has failed to throw any light on the subject in hand; its statistics have proved wrong, and its arguments founded on a quicksand. This was the true reason for what Mr. M. Campbell called the "let slide" position of the community. We do not propose to awaken the disgust of our readers by dragging them through a long leader, but we may draw passing attention to one or two little points. Mr. Wetmore, whose speech, unfortunately not delivered by himself, was the one redeeming point of the meeting, told us that if "anything were wanting to demonstrate the soundness of bimetallic doctrines," it was to be found in the improvement of trade which accompanied the recent recovery of silver. We acknowledge the connection, but it lends no support to Mr. Wetmore's argument. We have Shakespeare's authority for the connection of Monmouth and Macedon inasmuch as they both had an *m* in them. The connection between the rise of prices and a revival of trade is not a coincidence, but a necessity, and as necessary as the increase of head should we desire more water to pass through a pipe. Now copper went up simultaneously with silver, and iron went up; why did not Mr. Wetmore attribute the revival of trade to the rise in copper? The fact is that like most men who have not studied political economy as a science he fails to grasp the solution. Silver has gone up co-incidental with an increase in trade, because silver itself is a commodity as much as copper and iron. Had silver been the current money of account its co-incidental rise would have prevented the increased head augmenting the current of trade. Mr. Wetmore, too, forgot the

far more potent element of grain in its relation to trade. Wheat, we find, has gone up in six weeks 20 per cent., and other commodities in a nearly equal measure. We need not stop to enquire whether the rise in wheat and the other staples caused the improvement in trade, or the revival of trade caused the rise in staples. Such arguments are as futile as the old strife of the schools as to the priority of the egg or the hen. The fact remains that trade has in a manner revived, and that silver has revived with it.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

THE SUGAR SUPPLY OF JAPAN.

The *Japan Herald* translates the following interesting article from the *Shogyo Shimpō*:—

The annual consumption of sugar in this country is from 270 to 280 million catties, only about one-third of which is produced in Japan. The returns of home production and import for the last three years are as follow:—

	Import.	Home Pro.	Total.
	catties.	duction.	catties.
1892	186,912,233	67,357,326	254,269,559
1893	214,855,484	73,983,082	288,838,566
1894	225,664,363	not ascertained	—

The supply for 1893 is classified as follows:—

	Import.	Home Pro.	Total.
	catties.	duction.	catties.
Brown Sugar	95,967,233	72,401,563	168,371,796
White "	109,192,835	1,078,875	110,271,710
Candy	742	—	742
Refined Sugar	181,309	—	181,309
Molasses & Syrup	9,513,365	5,499,641	15,013,006

Total.....214,855,484 73,983,082 288,838,566

From the above figures it will be seen that the demand for brown sugar is the largest, the quantity consumed in 1893 being 168,000,000 catties, of which 96,000,000 catties were imported and 72,000,000 catties produced in the country. The imported sugar came from the following countries:—

	Catties.
China	83,284,381
Philippine Islands	8,622,699
Hongkong	3,993,868
British India	17,500
Other countries	43,785

95,963,237

The quantity of brown sugar supplied by China constitutes the greater portion, but Formosa, which is said to produce one million *piculs* of sugar annually, has now become our territory. But it is seen that the export from Taiwan in the year before last was only 48,529 *piculs*, which if all imported to this country would only supply half of the demand for brown sugar. The quality of the product of the island is poor and only enters into competition with Manila sugar. Lately, moreover Manila sugars having become cheaper owing to increased facilities of transport, Formosa brown sugar has gone still more out of favour by consumers. The inferiority of Formosa brown sugar is due to the indifference of the planters in making improvements in the culture. Advances are made to them on their crops by two foreign firms in Hongkong, and so long as they can harvest their crops and are paid for them, they care nothing as to the quality of the sugar. Some improvement may be looked for when the Japanese introduce reform in the planting and manufacture, although in any case the sugar will be of common quality.

The import of white sugar in 1893 was as follows:—

	Catties.
Hongkong	108,555,165
United States	5,051
China	555,267
Philippine Islands	61,373
Other countries	15,979

Total 109,192,835

The greater portion of this is imported, as will be seen, from Hongkong, the home production only forming about 1 per cent. of the consumption. The quotation is therefore mainly influenced by the rates ruling in Hongkong. The sweetness of the home product is greater than that of Hongkong, but its excessive sweetness and the smallness of its grain are not liked by confectioners. Beet sugar is too weak in flavour, and its unpleasant smell prevents it from finding favour with consumers. The Sapporo Sugar Refinery has manufactured some refined sugar

which was well liked, but as its principal object is to make beet sugar, the product can scarcely compete with Hongkong refined sugar. Formosa brown sugar might be successfully dealt with by the refinery, but it is a question whether the Japanese product could compete with that from Hongkong, which is manufactured by firms or companies with large capital, and who almost monopolise the sale of refined sugar in the East.

LI AND ITO ON OPIUM IN FORMOSA.

At one of the interviews between the peace negotiators at Shimonoseki the following was part of the conversation:—

- H. E. Li.—Formosa is very malarious. You lost many lives there before. Most of the Formosans smoke opium in order to counteract the effects of malaria.
- H. E. Ito.—When we take Formosa we shall forbid opium-smoking.
- H. E. Li.—It is an old habit with the Formosans.
- H. E. Ito.—Yet Formosa was populated before opium was produced. We have kept opium out of Japanese ports by the most stringent prohibitions and have consequently no opium-smokers.
- H. E. Li.—I admire that.
- H. E. Ito.—I discussed the question of the prohibition of opium with Minister Yen and he heartily agreed with me.
- H. E. Li.—Great Britain insists on bringing opium into our ports. We have increased the duties, but what more can we do?
- H. E. Ito.—The duty is much too low. Treble the amount would be none too much.
- H. E. Li.—We have spoken of it frequently, but Great Britain will not consent.
- H. E. Ito.—Opium-smokers are all indolent; you cannot make good soldiers of them.
- H. E. Li.—Great Britain has forced opium on us and we cannot stop it.
- H. E. Ito.—If you devised methods to stop the consumption it would soon cease to be imported.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING OF THE CHINESE ENVOY TO RUSSIA.

Shanghai, 9th July.

Wang Chi-tsun, the special Chinese Envoy who bore the presents from the Emperor at Peking to the young Czar upon his accession to the throne, arrived, as we have already reported, by the Yarra on Saturday from Marseilles. It was reported to us last night that the Ambassador was seriously wounded, but we could learn nothing at the time. Upon making enquiries to-day at the French mail office we found the agent of the Messageries Maritimes in total ignorance of any accident or mishap having occurred to the distinguished traveller. No report was made by the captain or commissaire of the steamer by which Wang travelled, and we were inclined to set down the report as a mere Chinese rumour. But upon making closer enquiries this afternoon, accompanied by a Chinese reporter, at the Temple of the Queen of Heaven, where the Ambassador is staying, we learned that he is severely wounded, but our reporter was told by the yamen runners that they had strict orders to say nothing about the condition of the Envoy beyond the fact that he was being attended by several Chinese doctors, and was confined to bed. Through one of the higher members of the staff, however, we were subsequently informed that while the Envoy and one or two members of his suite were ashore at Saigon he was mysteriously attacked by two men who looked like Chinese, one of whom discharged two bullets at close range at the Envoy, both missiles taking effect and lodging in his left arm. The alleged assailants are reported to have then made off and escaped in the darkness.

The object of their attack is unknown, if such an attack were ever made, which we are rather inclined to doubt. Wang went on board the steamer again, and nothing was said by himself or his attendants of the alleged attack. The whole affair is enshrouded in mystery, and the greatest efforts are being made to hush it up. No report was made by anybody on board the steamer. We are convinced that there is something behind it all which is yet to be explained. Since his arrival in Shanghai the Envoy has applied to the Throne for two months' leave of absence in consequence of his mysterious injuries.—*China Gazette*.

THE WOOSUNG BAR.

It will be a matter of satisfaction to the shipping community of Shanghai to learn that however much their interests are neglected and treated with official apathy by their own representatives in Peking and elsewhere, the Japanese Minister is moving actively in the matter of the Woosung Bar. We now understand that the reason that this point was abandoned in the general Treaty of Peace between Japan and China was not that the Japanese unwisely lost sight of it, or were oblivious to the enormous interests involved by the retention or removal of "the heaven-sent barrier." The foreign diplomats have for years been tickling the Tsungli Yamen with the question in a playful sort of way, and with about as much success as that with which they have approached that august body of obstructionists on a hundred other points. Count Ito, we understand, consented to waive that issue during the discussions at Shimonoseki, not because he was willing to forego it, but because after consideration it was decided that the matter was really one which more fittingly belonged to the extra Commercial Convention to be subsequently arranged. But we understand that Mr. Hayashi has received instructions which ought to lead to the conclusion of a definite understanding with the Chinese Government upon the clearing of the water approaches to Shanghai and the improvement of the upper reaches of the Yangtze, as far as the recently opened Treaty ports, by the placing of lights and buoys to mark the navigable channel. The Japanese are as much interested in the question of the removal of the Bar and the improvement of the upper portion of the Yangtze as we are, and judging by the thoroughness with which they have handled China in other matters, we have great hopes that they will succeed where the played-out diplomacy of Europe has failed. It will be a pretty comment upon the lofty notions held by the older Powers with reference to the status of Young Japan, if it is left to Mr. Hayashi to carry through what three generations of British, American, and other Ministers in Peking have failed to accomplish.—*China Gazette*.

TROUBLES IN SEOUL.

BOKU EIKO A FUGITIVE.

There is serious news, if true, from Seoul; news that may eventuate in very serious practical complications. Distrust has been excited for a long time past; the rival parties will now be more bitterly and we fear more actively opposed than ever. Those who have followed recent events most closely will be the most ready to see a hand behind the apparent mover in the attempted crime that is now alleged. Unscrupulous although patient plotting is the known characteristic of one of the most powerful factions—the Russian faction, to wit—in Korea to-day; Boku Eiko's evident anxiety to prove his thorough allegiance to that faction's enemies has precipitated his downfall.

A Seoul telegram, dated Sunday morning (7th inst.), arrived in Tokyo on the 8th. It reported an attempt by the Queen to murder the Home Minister, Mr. Boku Eiko, on Saturday night. He, however, obtained timely notice of the plot against his life and escaped to Jinsen. The War Minister, Mr. Shin Kizen, we are told further, is guarding the capital (or the palace) with the disciplined troops. The Japanese Advisers are discussing the matter at the Legation. If the facts are as represented there has been a declaration of war by one of the parties in Seoul that can betoken only absolute preparedness on their part for a life and death struggle. We will not anticipate evil, but we cannot hide our opinion that this attack is ominous of international disquiet.—*Hyogo News*.

A Foochow gunboat arrived at Canton on the 1st inst. with seven hundred disbanded braves on board, being another batch from Tamsui. They were treated the same as previous arrivals, each man being given a dollar to pay his passage home. This batch brings the number of returned braves up to about two thousand. The natives at Canton now take less interest in the fighting in Formosa and do not seem so confident as formerly about the prowess of the redoubtable Black Flags.

THE FORMOSA CABLE.

Various preliminaries having been completed, Mr. Asano, an expert in the Communications Department, accompanied by eight assistants, will leave in a few days in the *Sunmyoshi Maru* to survey the best route for a submarine cable between Japan and Formosa. The party will begin their investigations at Naha in Okinawa Prefecture, whence they proceed towards Kelung via one important port in the Yayeyama Islands. They will take some thirty or forty days surveying the route. The route between Kagoshima and Naha was surveyed some years ago, and if time allows they will conduct a new survey. The question as to whether it would be better to adopt the upper route or the middle one will be decided after the survey is completed.—*Japan Mail*.

THE GROWTH OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT SHANGHAI.

Now that the growth of industries of various sorts is attracting so much attention in Shanghai, it may be interesting to remind the public that no local enterprise has expanded so much in recent years as electric lighting. At the time the Council took over the plant and property of the New Electric Company that concern, in spite of the brave show made by the directors, was not, to put it mildly, in the most flourishing circumstances; but now the electrical department which the Council then started is in a fair way to yield a handsome return to the municipality. A couple of years ago there were only about seven miles of streets lighted by electricity, for which 60 arc lamps were quite sufficient, and there was not a single incandescent lamp in or around Shanghai. Now the electrical department of the Municipal Council runs 140 arc lamps, lighting some 15 miles of streets, and there are about 43 miles of line wire laid, in addition to 6,100 incandescent lamps of 8-candle-power each for domestic purposes. The customers for incandescent lighting have increased from one to 55 in number, since the Council took over charge of the department. The solitary user of incandescent light in Shanghai in 1893 had to be supplied with a complete installation, free of cost, for 500 lights (valued then at, say, Tls. 4,000) before he was convinced of the value of electricity as an illuminant. Now the Council, independent of the lamps supplied direct from their mains, have fitted nine cotton mills, totalling 10,880 lamps of 8-candle-power each, and three silk filatures with 800 similar lamps. In addition to this several of the local shipping companies are having their vessels fitted with the light, the Council having already fitted 2,500 lamps for this purpose.—*China Gazette*.

HONGKONG.

Nothing of very great moment has happened during the week. The first consignment of the new British dollar has arrived, and nobody seems to take kindly to them. In the Supreme Court on Tuesday the Acting Chief Justice made a foreclosure decree in the case of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited, v. Brodie and others. The defendants did not appear. On the 10th inst. another successful entertainment was given by Mr. Brady in aid of the Kowloon Institute. The manager of the New Victoria Hotel was fined \$25 at the Magistracy for selling intoxicating liquors during prohibited hours. On Friday the chair traffic was temporarily suspended because many of the coolies were unable to find security for the renewal of licences. The trouble, however, was over in a day.

Mr. J. J. Koswick returned from Peking to Tientsin on the 29th ult.

Revised leave and pension regulations for the police are published in Saturday's *Gazette*.

The Norwegian steamer *Bygdo*, we learn, is to be the first boat of the new line to run between Shanghai and Canton, and will commence the service in a few days. The line is starting with four chartered boats, but new boats are being specially built in England. The steamers will call at the Coast Ports when sufficient inducement offers. The Company proposes also to run two river boats on the Hongkong-Canton line, which will bring the total fleet up to six.

There were 2,053 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 189 were Europeans.

The maximum temperature last month was 93.6, on the 25th, and the minimum 73.3, on the 6th. The mean for the month was 81.2. The rainfall amounted to 4.97 inches.

The stamp revenue for the half-year ended 30th June last amounted to \$110,014, being an increase of \$28,362 on the amount collected during the corresponding half of last year.

Surgeon-Captain Yarr, who served a term on the Hongkong station some years ago, has been appointed Physician to the Crown Prince of Siam, and will be seconded from the Army while he holds the appointment.

A telegram received at Singapore dated Raub, 4th July, reads as follows:—"Crushing is finished. 2,400 tons stone realized 1,500 ounces smelted gold. Prospects remain unchanged. Battery resumed crushing on Wednesday."

An accident happened on Tuesday morning at the back of 18, Bank Buildings. Some coolies were engaged in fixing up a telephone wire, and one of them missed his footing and fell to the ground. He seriously injured his head and is now being treated in the Alice Memorial Hospital.

The four prisoners charged with arson at Yaumati were brought before Hon. H. E. Wodehouse at the Magistracy on Saturday. Two of the prisoners, a man and his wife who lived next door to the malsed which was fired, were committed for trial, and the other two were discharged.

A. C. Barradas, who was charged at Yokohama with attempting to obtain money under false pretences, has been acquitted, the evidence being insufficient to prove that he was an accomplice of Morikawa, the Japanese who was charged with him, and who was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

It is notified that the torpedoes laid down in the channel off Chuenpeo last year have been removed and that masters of vessels passing that place need not any longer wait for inspection. Vessels coming from the south are, however, cautioned against using the Bremer Channel until due notice is issued that it is free from obstructions.

At the Police Court on the 12th inst. the four prisoners charged with stealing and receiving cable chains and a buoy from the mine field at the north side of Stonecutters' Island were again brought up. One prisoner was sent to gaol for eighteen months, being convicted of three different thefts, two were remanded for further evidence, and one was discharged.

The *Marty v. Prouchandy* case has been settled. The writ in the case was issued about three months ago, and adjournment after adjournment has been made, until at last the hearing was definitely fixed for yesterday. The parties have come to an agreement, however, and so the Court has been saved considerable trouble, as the case would have lasted two days.

The Acting Colonial Secretary at Singapore informs the local papers that owing to the existence of cholera in Singapore the Hongkong Government has requested, by telegram, that masters of ships may be informed that if any cases of diarrhoea occur on the voyage to Hongkong they must proceed to the quarantine station on arrival at that port for medical inspection.

A curious paragraph has been going the rounds of the Japanese papers to the effect that a Tokyo match manufacturer recently made consignments to Hongkong. The cases were marked "Made in Nippon," instead of "Made in Japan," and the Customs authorities at Hongkong, it is said, would not allow them to be landed, on the ground that there is no country called Nippon. The goods were returned to Yokohama a few days ago. The match manufacturers in Tokyo and Yokohama are described as much excited over the matter, and propose to make it a diplomatic question. The tale is obviously a fabrication. There are no Customs authorities in Hongkong, and although the Harbour Master has certain duties thrown on him in reference to the prevention of fraudulent marking of goods he would ordinarily only take action upon complaint of some person aggrieved. In the present case no one could be aggrieved by the marking of the matches as alleged, and it is unlikely, if the point should ever be raised, that the description "made in Nippon" would be officially held objectionable or insufficient.

The following is a neat sentence from the German, sent to us by a correspondent:—"I bitte um ein vaeterliches Einjaehrig-freiwilligen-Dienstesaustritts-erlaubnis-und Verpflegungskostenuebernahmsbereit." The last word, it will be observed, consists of eighteen syllables. The sentence is a form in which a father certifies that he permits his son to enter the one year volunteer service and the eighteen syllable word signifies that he makes himself responsible for all costs of maintenance.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Man On Insurance Co.....	\$50
Yuen Fat Hong.....	50
Chow Hing Ki.....	25
Li Sing.....	25
Wong Chuk Yan.....	25
Li Shu Ying.....	20
Liao Tze San.....	10
Mok Ai Kun.....	10
Steamer Formosa.....	5

We regret to hear that Mr. George Caldwell met with a serious accident on Saturday afternoon. He was fixing some blinds to the verandah on the upper floor of his house, No. 2, Stewart Terrace, and to reach the place had spliced three bamboo ladders together. While he was engaged on the work the ladder gave way and Mr. Caldwell fell to the ground. He was carried into the house and laid on a mattress and doctors were sent for. On the arrival of Doctors Hartigan and Jordan, about an hour and a half later, they found the scapula was broken and that a concussion of the spine had been sustained. The patient was made as comfortable as circumstances would permit, but has since been in a good deal of pain.

Here is a nice little opportunity of making a modest competence. A correspondent writing to the *China Gazette* with reference to the rule introduced at the British Post Office at Shanghai of taking the ten-cent piece at nine cents says:—"Eventually I was informed that if I gave them a Mexican dollar they would give me the 15 cents worth of stamps and the change at the rate of 9 cents for the 10 cent pieces. I did accordingly, and the result was that I received 94 cents in change, and consequently got my 15 cents worth of stamps for 6 cents, which I consider good business." And he adds the following postscript:—"If you ask for one 5 cent stamp and tender a dollar you will get 105 cents change and the 5 cent stamp for nothing." Therefore send dollars up to Shanghai and get as a return for each one a five-cent stamp and 105 cents change, which will pass in Hongkong at par.

At midnight on Friday a small party, under Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, and Mr. W. E. Crow, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, set out from the Central Police Station to make an inspection of many of the basements in the city. The basements have been regularly inspected for a long time past at short intervals, but this was the first time the tour had been made after midnight. It is far from a pleasant task that the officers have to perform, as the basements are, of course, situated in the worst parts of the town, and in order to get to them, narrow, dark, unwholesome, and most evil smelling lanes have to be traversed, and steep, almost perpendicular, and rickety steps have to be climbed. Thanks to the rigorous action of the Sanitary Board, the basements are now cemented, and, for Chinatown, fairly clean, but to European eyes most repulsive, and emphasize the difficulties which the authorities met with last year during the plague in clearing out these vile dens. It speaks well for the efficaciousness of the work of the Sanitary Board's officers that only three coolies were, during the search, found sleeping in the basements, and the owners of these places will be summoned. The officers are to be congratulated on the result of their work, and highly commended for pluckily sticking to it when they have to encounter so many loathsome stinks in the course of a round. One of the party, who had not been in these districts before, was very soon overcome with the stuffy, obnoxious, and ill-ventilated dens, and had to sit on the kerbstone and vomit. He had seen nothing worse than the slums of the East End of London and of one or two provincial English towns, and the atmosphere in the slums of Hongkong was altogether strange to him.

The Government has received a telegram stating "Entrance Amoy harbour is now free of torpedoes."

The death rate last month was, for the British and Foreign community, civil population, 14.9, and for the Chinese community 19.7.

The membership of the new Hongkong Philharmonic Society has, we are told, already mounted up to a sufficient extent to assure the success of the venture. As it is intended to hold a general meeting shortly, the Committee request us to state that they will be glad if those ladies and gentlemen who are intending to become members, and have not yet sent in their names will do so promptly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to a Peking telegram to the *N. C. Daily News* Yü Keng, a Manchu and a protégé of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, was appointed Minister to Japan on the 11th inst. He was nominated last month to the Swatow Taotai-ship, but this post will now be given to Lu Yuan-ting, an expectant Taotai of Kiangsu and at one time Shanghai magistrate.

From the *Chung Ngai San Po* we learn that an Imperial edict was received by telegram in Canton on the 9th inst. to the effect that owing to the death of the Tartar-General, the post of Tartar General is to be temporarily filled by Viceroy Tan, who will hold it in conjunction with the duties of his Viceroyship. The 11th inst. has been appointed for his taking over the seal of the Tartar General.

The *Mercury* says:—"Taotai Liu has been trying to levy, in direct contravention of treaty, additional revenue by an irregular tax on imported opium of from ten to fifteen taels per chest. The principal houses engaged in the trade have, we learn, sent in a strong protest to H.M. Consul-General pointing out the illegality of the proposed levy, directions for which are said to have come down from Nanking."

A Foochow despatch, the *N. C. Daily News* says, reports that Chou, ex-Brigadier-General, and Ch'en, Chief Civil mandarin of the Pescadores Islands, were brought under arrest to Foochow early last month from Formosa, and were tried on the 13th ultimo by Pien Pao-ch'uan, Viceroy of Min-Chê, for the loss of those islands to the Japanese. It is very probable that these officers will lose their heads.

The *Chefoo Express* says:—"We understand that some arrangement is being made between France, Great Britain, Germany, and Russia to make Chefoo a kind of police station for North China. Each of the above nations is to keep two men-of-war on the station, making in all eight, of which four are to be in port and four on cruise. We sincerely hope that this be true; it would make Chefoo more than ever the neutral port of North China."

Lieutenant Sato Monsaku, of the Imperial Bodyguard, returned to Tokyo from Formosa on account of a bullet wound received in the face, says the *Japan Gazette*. He recovered from the injury, but the bullet had not been extracted. While sitting to dinner a few nights ago, however, he felt something tickling in the nostrils. He sneezed and coughed, and a bullet rolled out of his mouth without giving the slightest pain.

We (*N. C. Daily News*) mentioned on the 25th ult. that the *Sinwampao* stated that the American Howie had made a number of charges against Mr. Schnell. We now learn that enquiry having been made into this, Mr. Howie has declared before witnesses that he never made such accusations against Mr. Schnell. The fact is that the fall of such a fortress as Weihaiwei demanded a scapegoat, and it was endeavoured to put Mr. Schnell in this position; but the whole truth about Weihaiwei and the final capitulation will soon be made public.

The *Kokumin* calls attention to a new porcelain ware called *gunshu* or jewel-inlaid ware, specimens of which may be seen among the exhibits in the 4th Domestic Industrial Exhibition now open at Kyoto. This *fin-de-siècle* departure in ceramics was invented by Mr. Higuchi Harubane, a *shizoku* of Saga Prefecture. His family have been porcelain manufacturers for generations past. After fifteen years of experimenting Mr. Higuchi succeeded in turning out the new ware, which is semi-transparent and inlaid with jewels. He made it first in 1886 and patented it next year.—*Japan Advertiser*.

The existence of cholera in South Formosa is denied.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *China Gazette*, writing on the 1st inst., says:—The thirty-seven British marines who returned from Peking on Saturday embarked for the south on the British steamer *Chungking* this morning. The balance of the fifty Legation guards will no doubt return and form an escort for Sir Nicholas and Lady O'Connor.

The visit of the French men-of-war to Nanking, the *N. C. Daily News* says, has had an excellent effect and the officials have been calling upon the missionaries with assurances that they will be protected and that they are perfectly safe. They also invited the missionaries to a feast which was to be given on the 3rd inst.

Mr. Enslie's award in the *Rheingold* case, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, will be a serious blow to the unfortunate captain and owners of the vessel, who, including the thousand dollars admitted and deducting the \$11.81 due to them, have to pay \$10,328.53 to the charterers. Altogether it is calculated that, counting the loss caused by the delay of the vessel at Kobe for seven or eight weeks, during which time she was earning nothing, this unfortunate dispute will cost the owners some twenty-five thousand dollars.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—The claim of the Indo-China S. N. Co. on Messrs. Telge & Co., in consequence of the detention, etc., of the *Yiksang*, owing to contraband of war being found on her, which was gracefully and with perfect confidence submitted by the agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., to the arbitration of the Consul-General for Germany, Dr. Stuebel, has been allowed in full in the award just rendered. Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson appeared for the *Yiksang* and Mr. Drummond for the defendant firm.

Three days ago a serious conflict took place between the local people and some five or six hundred Hunan braves at Canton, in which a number of lives were lost. It appears that some of the Cantonese in passing through the quarter occupied by the braves in question had been in the habit of taunting them with assertions that their fellow-provincials, the Hunan braves in the North, had sold the country to the Japanese, being afraid to fight. The braves becoming exasperated set upon some of their detractors and mauled them badly. A large mob then collected and a fight commenced, which was only stopped by the Viceroy sending a large force of soldiers to the place. The Hunan troops have been removed to another camp at the back of the city.

Sergeant Nakamura, one of those injured in the explosion at Kelung, has told the story of that disastrous incident since his arrival in hospital at Hiroshima, says the *Hyogo News*. Several thousand cases of powder, he says, were seized after the fighting on June 4th and were left till the next day, under careful guard, in the premises of a big temple in the southern part of the town. The Sergeant was then put in charge of a party to remove the powder to a safer place. As he and a number of others, including some officers, approached the spot the explosion occurred; 27 in all were killed, and over 120 injured. An examination made as soon as possible resulted in the arrest of two Chinamen found under the temple carrying boring tools and mining fuse. There is no doubt they caused the explosion, but sentence had not been passed upon them when Sergeant Nakamura left.

According to letters from trustworthy native sources at Chengtu, says the *N. C. Daily News*, the Viceroy Lin Ping-chang received about the middle of last month an Imperial edict condemning rioting against foreigners in his province. A despatch from the Tsungli Yamen to him also strongly protested and upbraided him on the same grounds, and threatened that if any more riots were reported from Szechuen after the arrival at Chengtu of the Imperial edict and the despatch in question, Liu Ping-chang himself would be made to pay for all the damage caused by the rioters, coupled with being stripped of his rank and title and confiscation of his immense possessions. This induced Liu to issue a metrical proclamation authorising any foreigner or native to kill the rioters—a proclamation so contrary to his usual method as to cause people who knew him to ascribe the proclamation to the new Viceroy Lu Ch'uan-lin.

General Wang Tzu-lien, whose escape from Port Arthur, capture in Canton, and delivery to the Board of Punishments have already been noted, has been sentenced to banishment to the New Dominions.

The Ichang correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes on the 29th June:—The Commissioner of Customs has just returned from a week's stay at Shashi and now the Consuls have gone down there to prospect. We hear the Taotai has issued a proclamation forbidding the people to sell to foreigners except through the yamen. Whatever is sold will be at a fine price.

According to an edict of the 5th instant, says the *N. C. Daily News*, H. E. Wu Ta-cheng, Governor of Hunan, lately Commander of the Hunan army which gave up Newchwang without a blow to the Japanese, has been ordered to resign his Governorship and go up to Peking and await the pleasure of the Throne. As Wu Ta-cheng is a protégé of Weng Tung-ho, Imperial Tutor, the chances are that he will fare much better than the edict above quoted might seem to indicate.

The existence of plague at Foochow is denied. In reply to a telegram from Shanghai asking for information the following was received:—Enteric fevers and diseases arising from insanitary conditions exist in the city, but no plague. Neither medical missionaries practising in the city nor port medical officer have been able to trace a single case of plague at Foochow. Two deaths were reported by the natives to have resulted from plague; but the doctors found from examination that they were fatal cases of typhoid.

A very sad accident happened the other day at Woosung, says the *Mercury*, whereby one of the petty officers of the German man-of-war *Prinz Wilhelm* lost his life, through over-confidence and ignorance of the treacherous nature of the tide and under currents at Woosung. It seems that, after leave hours, the unfortunate man attempted to swim to the *Irene*, the sister-ship of the *Prinz Wilhelm*, which was lying moored a cable length outside, but he was not seen again, though search was made with electric light, &c., for more than two hours.

The old appliances belonging to the mint in Canton for making the subsidiary coins used formerly to be sold, and scoundrels often bought them for making counterfeit coins. The reason why the people undervalue the subsidiary coins is that there are a good many coins made privately with the old moulds bought from the mint and consisting of half silver and half alloy. The *Chung Ngai San Po* suggested in an article which should prove useful to the mint people that all the old appliances should be destroyed and that the coins should be marked with the date of coining, so that the people may know in what year the coin is made.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—A sad fatality occurred on board the *Bygdø* on her trip up from Hongkong. It appears that twenty-four hours after leaving port, the third engineer met with an accident and lost three of his fingers. The mate who was on duty at the time called the boatswain to assist him in binding up the engineer's hand, but the sight of the wound appears to have affected him, for he died half an hour afterwards. The deceased was only 32 years of age and was married. He had been with the present master of the vessel for six years. Last year while in a typhoon he was washed overboard, and it is supposed that this affected his heart. The *Bygdø* put in to Amoy, where the boatswain was buried and the engineer sent to hospital.

From further details concerning the collision at Moji, it appears, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, that the transport *Moji-maru*, with a number of soldiers and horses of the 6th Division on board, came into port on Friday afternoon (28th ult.) but after the anchor was let go the tide suddenly caught the vessel and brought her round on to the *Toyomaru*. The *Moji* was severely damaged, and she at once began to fill. Efforts were immediately made to get all the soldiers and horses off the vessel, and though a number of the horses were drowned, it is believed that none of the men are missing. The vessel filled until her stern was under water, but it appears from the latest account that she is still afloat. A hole was made in the bow of the *Toyomaru* about 15 feet long, but above the water line. The *Taiwan-maru*, which was close by, is also reported to have sustained slight damage, presumably by the *Moji-maru* drifting against her. Fifty-eight horses were drowned on the *Moji-maru*.

A Tientsin correspondent of the *Mercury* writes:—Li Hung-chang has asked Mr. Detring to close his paper, the *Chih-pao*. H. E. also wants its editor, but he has disappeared—probably gone to your port (Shanghai) for the benefit of his health.

We (*China Gazette*) are glad to learn that the foundation for the rumour that the British Minister, Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, had met with an accident only lies in the fact that the distinguished diplomat recently sprained his ankle while playing tennis and is suffering at present from what is known as a tennis foot.

Owing to the frequency with which the telegraph lines have been cut and stolen by the natives in some parts of Shantung, the provincial authorities have recently proclaimed their intention to make future offences of that nature punishable by decapitation. The penalty in the case of a thief convicted of stealing telegraph wire has hitherto been 400 blows of the bamboo and a month's cangue.

News from Weihaiwei, says the *N. C. Daily News*, reports that on the 7th inst. the *Idsumi Kan (Esmeralda)* came out and steamed away in the direction of Port Arthur. She looked nice and bright, having just been painted white. There were three other cruisers in their war paint inside. At noon a fleet of four Japanese transports was seen off the N.E. Promontory steaming in the direction of Port Arthur.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

CANTON, 16th July.—Macao Congous.—The fortnight's settlements are reported at 3,600 boxes at Tls. 10½ to Tl. 23½ per picul, which, at the close, must be again be quoted Tl. ½ to Tl. 1 per picul lower than a fortnight ago. There is a small demand for Australia and South America, but we hear of no business for Hamburg. Scented Capers.—Transactions aggregate 25,000 boxes at Tls. 9½ to Tls. 29 per picul, making 123,000 boxes since the opening of the season, against 79,000 boxes up to the same date last year. The bulk of purchases was effected during the first week of the period under review, and had the effect of steadying the market for the time, but prices have since ruled weaker, marking a decline of Tl. ½ for common, and Tl. 1 to Tl. 1½ per picul for medium and fine Teas. At the moment the market is quiet, buyers evidently waiting to hear the results of the first shipments. Unshipped purchases amount to about 35,000 boxes. Scented Orange Pekoes.—Small lots of Long-leaf find buyers from time to time; for Ouchaine the lowest quotation is Tls. 8 Tls. 8½ per picul.

SHANGHAI, 12th July.—(From Messrs. Welch Lewis & Co.'s circular).—London deliveries of China Congou for June were 2,210,000 lbs. and stocks 10,700,000 lbs. against 2,107,000 lbs. deliveries and 9,480,000 lbs. stock in 1894. "Type" is quoted at 5½ a lb. A Reuter's telegram received yesterday reports sales of new Black Leaf in London at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 11d. a lb., but private telegrams are ominously few, and their news is discouraging. Black Tea.—There is little change to report in this market. Settlements are very few, though there has been a better supply of musters. Second crop Keemun attract some attention, and clean Teas under tials 13½ a picul are wanted. A steady business continues in Hankow. The second crop will not be short of last year's yield.

Settlements reported are:—
Ningchow.. 360 ½-chts. at Tls. 23½ to 24 a picul.
Hohow 164 " " 17 " "
Wenchow... 197 " " 17½ to 20 " "
Oonam 1,031 " " 13½ to 13¾ " "

Total...1,752 ½-chts.

Stock.—11,754 half-chests, against 11,670 half-chests at same date last year.

Green Tea.—With a probable crop at least 10 per cent. larger than was brought to market last season (or say 30 millions to 31 millions to deal with in the place of 27½ millions last season) it is difficult to understand the reason for the eagerness to buy all descriptions of Green Tea as soon as they are offered, especially as prices given are much above every one's idea of safety, and are giving growers and middlemen good profits. Buyers appear to be grading the Teas too high, partly no doubt because some of the chops to hand compare somewhat favourably with those of same class last year. This will probably be corrected when the "choice" Moyunes and Tienkais arrive. It is almost impossible at this early date to guess how Teas will be distributed during the season, but our ideas are as follow:—Probable export

to Great Britain will be 6,000,000 lbs. against 5,500,000 lbs. do. to Bombay will be 3,500,000 lbs. against 3,500,000 lbs., balance of crop to America, say 20½ to 21 millions against 18,700,000 lbs. last season. Pingsueys.—New York valuations on small musters were received on 9th inst., and although actual sales may be on a little higher scale they indicate a state of trade sufficiently bad to check any speculative feeling here: this market had previously assumed a quieter tone, and business is being resumed at a decline of about 10 per cent. from the highest point. The broker hongs attempted a combination to limit supplies to 140,000 half-chests, but we believe it was found impracticable. Local Packed Teas continue to be taken readily at previous full rates. The cup quality of second packs begins to fall off. Country Teas.—Fychows first changed hands on 29th ultimo. A few of the chops are less smoky than usual, but in make and colour there is no improvement. The Soeyoans are nice fresh Teas, but their good points have been fully appreciated and they were taken readily. Hysons.—Contrary to expectations there has been a brisk demand for shipment to Bombay, and considerable settlements have resulted. "Choice" Teas are Tls. 2 to 3 over last season's opening rates. Medium to Finest are about on a par with last year's early purchases, though prices show an astonishing irregularity. Foongmees and Sowmees are also in demand for shipment to Bombay.

Settlements of Green Tea reported are:—

	4-chts.	a picul.
Pingsuey.....	15,891 at Tls. 20.00 to 36.10	
Moyune	106 " 40.00	
Fychows	2,605 " 16.00 to 24.25	
Do. Fine lines.....	" 30.50 to 38.00	
Local Packed	2,471 " 18.00 to 28.50	
Do. Fine lines	" 29.50 to 34.50	

Total 21,073

Stock—Pingsuey 22,286 half-chests. Country Tea 1,458 half-chests. Local Packed 388 half-chests. Total 24,132 half-chests.

Settlements to date are:—60,603 half-chests against 60,677 half-chests last season.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao.....	2,588,358	1,819,606
Foochow	5,849,350	5,047,696
Shanghai and Hankow ...	10,104,545	10,014,635
	18,542,253	16,881,837

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Amoy	4,084,742	3,577,740
Foochow	412,210	1,098,668
Shanghai	5,660,319	5,225,290
	10,157,271	9,901,698

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai ...	23,272,007	19,265,750

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	11,575,044	11,347,749
Kobe	6,007,903	5,379,015
	17,582,947	16,726,764

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 11th July.—(From Messrs. Cromie and Burkill's circular).—London telegrams dated 9th current report the market "firm" and quote Blue Elephant at 10/3. Raw Silk.—The market is quiet and shows signs of weakness, especially for Tsatlees. Holders are not anxious to sell, still they are willing to meet buyers to some extent. Tsatlees.—No transactions reported. Tls. 335 has been offered and refused for Gold Killing, but Tls. 340 would probably be accepted. Taysaams.—A fair business has been done in Kahings, Woosies, Chincum, and Skeins at unaltered rates. Rates are firm. Yellow Silks are in good demand both for India and the Continent at prices which show little or no change. Arrivals, as per Custom Returns from the 4th to 10th current, are 2,107 bales of White, 521 bales of Yellow, and 598 bales Wild Silk. Re-reels and Filatures.—The demand has almost entirely ceased for these, and the only business we hear of is in common Market chop Filatures at Tls 435 to Tls. 465. Wild Silk.—

Continues in small request and prices are unchanged. Tls. 145 to Tls. 152½ has been paid for good Tussah Raw, and Tls. 112½ for Szechuen Water reel cargo. Waste Silk.—Buyers are inclined to pay the prices asked by holders, and the market remains quiet. A parcel of Curlies No. 1, 2, 3 usual assortment changed hands at Tls. 58 and Hankow Frisonnets sold at Tls. 20 for whole bales. Pongees.—No market.

Purchases include:—Tsatilees.—Green Kahing Cicada 1 at Tls. 365, do. 2 at Tls. 335, Gold Goose 1 at Tls. 357½, do. 2 at Tls. 327½, M. at Tls. 322½, Gr. Almond Flower 1 at Tls. 310, do. 2 at Tls. 295, 9/12 Moss Green Stork 3 at Tls. 292½. Chincum.—Tiger Chop Ting Tinghow at Tls. 355, do. Tinghow at Tls. 345, do. Taylor at Tls. 335. Skeins.—Leayang Lucky Twins 2 at Tls. 295, Joss Chop 2 at Tls. 245, Chingyung at Tls. 250 to Tls. 260. Yellow Silk.—Tungloh Chaba at Tls. 268½, Mienchow at Tls. 260, Kopun at Tls. 247½, Meeyang at Tls. 216½ to Tls. 221½, Fooyung at Tls. 205 to Tls. 210, Wongyi at Tls. 197½ to Tls. 210, Wongchow at Tls. 182½, Szechong at Tls. 172½ to Tls. 175. Filature.—Market Chop at Tls. 435 to Tls. 465. Wild Silk.—Tussah Raw at Tls. 145 to Tls. 152½, Szechuen Tussah Raw at Tls. 112½.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	9,553	2,360
Canton	2,543	1,031
	12,096	3,391

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Canton.....	1,722	1,338
Shanghai.....	720	443
	2,442	1,781

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 17th July.—There has been little change during the past week. There have been no arrivals. Quotations for Formosa are \$84.00 to \$85.00. During the past week sales have been 100 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 17th July.—Holders are firmer and prices have advanced a little. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1. White...	\$7.15 to 7.17 per picul.
do. " 2. White...	6.67 to 6.72 "
Shekloong, No. 1. Brown...	4.67 to 4.70 "
do. " 2. Brown...	4.51 to 4.54 "
Swatow, No. 1. White...	7.12 to 7.14 "
do. " 2. White...	6.65 to 6.67 "
do. " 1. Brown...	4.47 to 4.50 "
Swatow, No. 2. Brown...	4.30 to 4.32 "
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	10.05 to 10.10 "
Shekloong "	8.95 to 8.97 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The German steamer *Irene*, Hongkong to Havre, 9th July, took:—50 boxes Tea, 1 case Feathers, 2 cases Silks, 6 cases Camphorwood Trunks, 17 cases Blackwoodware, 156 bales Canes, 50 cases Bristles, 16 bales Black Bamboo, 500 cases Cassia Ligna, 10 rolls Matting, 1 box China Paper, and 1 package Lacqueredware; for Havre option Hamburg:—2,500 cases Cassia Ligna, 162 cases Camphor, 40 bales Canes, 21 bales Bamboo Scraps, and 9 bales Black Bamboos; for Havre option Hamburg option London:—2,107 packages Camphor; for Hamburg:—217 cases Bristles, 461 bales Feathers, 8 cases Teasticks, 1 case Bambooware, 48 rolls Matting, 60 packages Canes, 50 bales Rattan, 1,517 cases Cassia, 1 case Silk, 7 cases China Ink, 200 bags China Root, 5 cases China Paper, 5 cases Tea, 28 cases Camphor Oil, 8 bales Goat Rugs, 3 cases Ginger, 10 boxes Essential Oil, and 4 packages Sundries; for Rotterdam:—2 cases Sugar Samples.

The steamer *Ernest Simons*, Hongkong to Continent, 10th July, took:—307 bales Raw Silk, 13 cases Silk Piece Goods, 8 cases Glass Bangles, 3 cases Curios, 4 cases Paperwood Boxes, 277 packages Tea, and 31 packages Canes; for London:—40 bales Waste Silk.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 17th July.—Bengal.—A further fall has taken place in the prices of this drug. New Patna closes steady at \$722½, Old at \$725, New Benares at \$720, and Old at \$715.

Malwa.—The market has ruled quiet, only fine quality New being in good demand. Current quotations are as under:—

New	\$690 with allowance of 0 to 3½ cts.
Old (2 years).....	\$710 " " ½ to 2 "
Older	\$720 " " ¼ to 2 "

Persian.—Business has been steady and prices unchanged. Oily closes at \$690 to \$720, and Paper-wrapped at \$750 to \$820, according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna.....	1,350 chests.
Old Patna	90 "
New Benares.....	430 "
Old Benares	360 "
Malwa	670 "
Persian	860 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1895.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July 10	726½	760	723½	720	690	710/720
July 11	726½	750	722½	720	690	710/720
July 12	725	740	722½	715	690	710/720
July 13	725	730	720	715	690	710/720
July 14	725	730	720	715	690	710/720
July 15	722½	725	717½	712½	690	710/720
July 16	720	725	715	712½	690	710/720
July 17	722½	725	720	715	690	710/720

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 17th July.—The attitude of holders remains unchanged and dealers complain that the position of the interior markets does not admit of any advance being paid here. Stocks: 313 bales Bengal and about 300 bales of Chinese Cotton.

Bombay \$13.00 to 16.00 p. picul.
Kurrachee 13.00 to 16.00 "
Bengal, Rangoon, and }
Dacca, } 13.00 to 17.00 "
Shanghai and Japanese.. 18.00 to 19.50 "
Tungchow and Ningpo.. 18.00 to 19.50 "
Madras..... 16.00 to 18.00 "
Sales: 144 bales Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca; 500 bales Shanghai and Japanese, Tungchow and Ningpo.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 17th July.—The market has been partly relieved of its heavy stocks by shipments elsewhere, and prices are slightly higher. Closing quotations are:—

	per picul.
Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.00 to 2.04
" Round, good quality	2.30 to 2.32
" Long	2.40 to 2.42
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2 ...	2.08 to 2.10
" Garden, " No. 1 ...	2.40 to 2.43
Siam White	2.90 to 2.92
" Fine Cargo	3.12 to 3.15

COALS.

HONGKONG, 17th July.—Small sales reported. Quotations are:—

Cardiff	\$12.00 to 13.00 ex ship, nominal.
Australian ...	7.25 to 7.50 ex ship, nominal.
Milke Lump...	6.75 to " ex ship, nominal.
Milke Small...	5.75 to 6.00 ex ship, nominal.
Moji Lump ...	5.25 to 6.00 ex ship, nominal.
Kebao Lump...	6.50 to 7.00 ex ship, nominal.
Kebao Small...	4.00 to 4.50 ex ship, nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 17th July.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn.—715 bales No. 10 at \$66 to \$72, 710 bales No. 12 at \$69.50 to \$75.50, 140 bales No. 16 at \$77.50 to \$81.50, 1,200 bales No. 20 at \$79.50 to \$85.50. Grey Shirtings.—2,550 pieces 7 lbs. Red Pheasant at \$1.70, 1,000 pieces 10 lbs. Horse and Gun at \$3.20, 500 pieces Palace Chop at \$3.12, 900 pieces 8½ lbs. Tiger and Flag at \$1.80, 300 pieces 8½ lbs. Red Cock at \$2.32½, 500 pieces 11 lbs. Flower at \$3.25, 300 pieces 8½ lbs. Green Peach at \$2.20. White Shirtings.—600 pieces Soldiers' Chop at \$2.50, 250 pieces No. 1 at \$4.50, 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$4.68, 250 pieces No. 900 at \$3.85, 250 pieces No. 600 at \$4, 250 pieces S. M. at \$3.80, 250 pieces Gold Joss B at \$3.10, 250 pieces Flower Basket at \$2.55. T-Cloths.—750 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. S. Pheasant at \$1.75, 600 pieces Mex. Hunt and S. C. C. at \$2.86, 1,000 pieces Bombay at \$1.57½. Turkey Red.—150 pieces 4 lbs. Cock Chop at \$2.72½, 3,150 pieces 1½ Mandarin at \$1.30 to \$1.40. Long Ells.—125 pieces 8 lbs. Scarlet 4 Cocks at 46.65. Camlets.—200 pieces 4 Cocks assorted at \$13.10, 100 pieces 9 Dragon, Indigo, at \$19.75, 50 pieces 9 Old Men assorted at \$16.65. Lastings.—200 pieces X.T.X. assorted at \$10.70, 100 pieces assorted at \$11. Spanish Stripes.—240 pieces Pak Ho assorted at \$0.54. Balgarine.—250 pieces White at \$0.06½, 250 pieces Sea Green at \$0.07½.

METALS.—Lead.—600 piculs Australia at \$6.22½. Tin.—400 slabs Siam at \$35.80 to \$36.25, 100 slabs Foong Chai at \$36.50.

SHANGHAI, 11th July.—(From Mr. G. W. Noel's report.)—The market has continued in an exceedingly quiet state throughout the interval, mainly owing to the uncertainty regarding the movements of exchange, although it has shown very little variation one way or the other. The spell of activity has been broken, however, and for immediate requirements the dealers doubtless find they have sufficient in hand to go on with, without burdening themselves with goods which might possibly be obtainable on much better terms by waiting a week or two. The Tientsin merchants have certainly decided to pursue this policy, and are not urging the execution of the orders sent down at the commencement of the month, but meanwhile former purchases are going into consumption satisfactorily there, though perhaps their sale may have been hastened somewhat by slight concessions in prices. Supplies are being sent forward to Newchwang by the natives very gradually; the results, however, have been so good of the first shipments that several trial parcels are likely to go up by the next opportunity, and it is said that remittances are also being made in Piece Goods and Yarn. The river trade is quiet, freshets and other little troubles that usually interrupt the even tenor of its way during the summer months having already commenced, and the slackened demand in that quarter is probably inducing the northern buyers to expect a weaker market here. The few settlements reported do not afford much guide as to the position of the market, most of the transactions this week being in indents for the autumn and spring trade, but these show a considerable falling off. Weaker prices have prevailed at auction for most goods. There is no particular news from Manchester, the market keeping steady as a rule, while Bradford remains firm. The Local Cotton Industry.—Although the prospectus has not been issued yet, a company is on the point of being floated on much the same lines as regards capital as the "Ewo Mill" mentioned last week, but to run 40,000 spindles. It is also said that one or two mills will be erected here in the near future by Japanese capitalists.

Metals.—(From Mr. Alex. Biefield's report).—12th July.—Lead.—A very small business has been done at quotations, and that is decreasing in volume. The tendency is downward. 50 tons Enthoven is reported as settled by wire. Iron.—Very low quotations for Nailrods meet with little response, and the only sales reported are two of 50 tons each Solier's Exp., at 102/ c.i.f. Tin Plates.—At auction Tls. 3.60 has been offered, but refused. Stocks are heavy, some 10,000 boxes being here now. 30 cases Yellow Metal have been contracted for on private terms. Pig Iron.—Stocks are heavy, large imports having continued as result of orders during the war, whilst demand fell off with the conclusion of peace.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 17th July.—Business in all the chief stocks has been nearly at a standstill during the week under review and with the exception of a few Mining and Miscellaneous transactions we have nothing to report. Market closes dull.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled weak, and the rate in the early part of the week suddenly fell from 186 to 180 per cent. prem., at which latter rate a small parcel changed hands; the rates for August and September have fallen proportionately, but we have no time business to report. Market closes with sellers at \$180. Latest London quotation is £43 10s. Nationals have further declined without business to \$27.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Cantons are enquired for at 165 without finding sellers. Unions after small sales at \$165 are in demand at \$167½. China Traders have changed hands at \$69, \$69½, and \$70, closing with sellers at \$69½, at which rate shares have been pretty freely offered during the week.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have further improved their position and after sales at \$205, \$207½, \$210, and \$215 close steady, but with a few shares offering at latter rate. Chinas have receded a point without sales and are offering at \$83.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—A fair number of shares have changed hands at \$32 and \$31½, closing steady at latter rate. Indo-Chinas have been enquired for at \$47 ex div., but holders are asking \$49, and we have heard of no sales. Douglas's have again changed hands at \$50 and more shares are wanted at the rate. China and Manilas have improved a point.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars are reported to be enquired for at \$104. Lonzons continue neglected.

MINING.—Punjoms have somewhat recovered and a fair number of shares have changed hands at \$180, \$4.90, and \$5, market closing steady. Charbonnages have been enquired for at \$107½ to \$110, but no shares seem forthcoming. Balmorals have ruled steady at \$5.90 and have changed hands at that rate; a sale is also reported at \$6. Other Mining stock has ruled neglected.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have shown signs of weakness and sellers being unable to obtain 105 per cent. prem., freely offered shares at 104; an offer of 103 would doubtless find shares. Kowloon Wharfs have been again dealt in at \$41, Lands at \$59½, and Ices at the increased rate of \$34. Watsons with buyers at \$9½ and no sellers have found purchasers at the increased rate of \$10 and close steady at that.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	180 p. ct. prem., sales
China & Japan, pref.	..	nominal [& sellers
Do. ordinary	£1	nominal
Do. deferred	£1	nominal
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares.....	£8	\$27, sellers
Foun. Shares.....	£1	nominal
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s.	\$10, sellers
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	\$4½, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$2
China Sugar	\$100	\$104, buyers
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 250	2 p. ct. prem.
Dakin, Cruick & Co.	\$5	\$1
Dairy Farm Co.	\$10	\$7
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$15
Green Island Cement	\$0	\$10, buyers
H. Brick & Cement.	\$12.50	\$7½, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	\$5	\$36
Hongkong & C. Gas.	£10	\$125, sellers
Hongkong Electric....	\$8	\$4.85, sales & buyers
H. H. L. Tramways....	\$100	\$70, buyers
Hongkong Hotel.....	\$50	8, sellers
Hongkong Ice.....	\$25	\$84, sales & buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$41, sales & sellers
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$125, sales & buyers
H. & W. Dock.....	\$125	103 p. ct. prem.
Insurances—		
Canton.....	\$50	\$165, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$83, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$69½, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$2½, sales & sellers
North-China	£5	Tls. 19½, sellers
Straits	\$0	\$19, sales
Union	\$5	\$167½, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$95, sales & sellers
Land & Building—		
H. Land Investment	\$50	\$59½, sales & sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	8
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$10½, sellers
West Point Buildg.	\$40	\$18½, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$45
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	\$107½, buyers
Jebeu	\$5	\$3.30, sellers
New Balmoral.....	\$3	\$6, sales
Punjom	\$3½	\$5, sales
Do. (Preference)	\$1	\$1.50, sales
Raub's	13s. 10d.	\$4.25, sellers
Steamship Coys.—		
China & Manila	\$50	\$36, buyers
China Shippers.....	£5	\$2.11.6
Douglas S. S. Co....	\$50	\$50, sales & buyers
H. Canton, & M....	\$20	\$31½, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N....	£10	\$47, ex div.
W'chai Wareh'se Co.	\$37½	\$37½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S....	\$10	\$4, sales & buyers

CHATER & VERNON, Share Brokers.

WEDNESDAY, 17th July.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS. EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2.13
Bank Bills, on demand.....	2.13
Bank Bills, at 30 day's sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....	2/2½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/2½	
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	2.70
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.76
ON GERMANY.—	
On Demand	2.18
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand.....	52½
Credits, 60 day's sight.....	53½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	195½
Bank, on demand	195½

ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	195½
Bank, on demand	195½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Banks, at sight	71½
Private, 30 day's sight	72½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	4 % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	par.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate.....	\$9.14
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	47.30

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 17th July.—The volume of business, in the way of charters, transacted during the past fortnight shows a slight increase on previous report; at the close, however, there is but little demand in any direction and rates all round show a decline.

From Saigon to Hongkong the rate is nominally 10 cents per picul without any enquiry, and the same remark may be made with regard to rates from Bangkok, which are 10 cents outside and 15 cents inside the bar.

From Newchwang to Swatow a large carrier was fixed during the early part of the fortnight at 26 cents, but there is now no demand at even this low figure.

Japan coal freights are also on the decline, two fixtures being reported at \$1.65 per ton to Hongkong, while to Singapore nothing better than \$2 per ton can be obtained at present.

Hence to New York the rate for sailing tonnage has weakened considerably and 17s. 6d. per ton of 4 cubic feet is the best that can be quoted.

There are two vessels disengaged in port, registering 4,699 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

Lina—German barque, 461 tons, Hongkong to Calcutta, £800 in full.

Kitty—British barque, 803 tons, Hongkong to Tientsin (oil), 12 cents per case; Tientsin to Hongkong (bones), 45 cents per picul.

Galveston—German barque, 619 tons, Tientsin to Hongkong (bones), 50 cents per picul.

Bittern—British barque, 399 tons, Mantung to Singapore, \$1,000 in full.

Wieland—German steamer, 2,358 tons, two ports Philippines to London and Liverpool, pt.

Annandale—British steamer, 2,588 tons, Hongkong to Kobe and Yokohama, \$5,500 in full.

Kwaiyang—British steamer, 1,063 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 29 cents per picul.

Tailee—German steamer, 939 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 29 cents per picul.

Peiyang—German steamer, Newchwang to Canton, 28 cents per picul.

Cassius—German steamer, 1,606 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 26 cents per picul.

Lubeck—German steamer, 1,078 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.

Triton—German steamer, 1,311 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10 cents per picul.

Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 11 cents per picul.

Wieland—German steamer, 2,358 tons, Karatsu to Manila, \$2.50 per ton.

Argyll—British steamer, 1,586 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.80 per ton.

Fram—Norwegian steamer, 1,403 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.65 per ton.

Taurus—Norwegian steamer, 1,031 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.65 per ton.

Fidelio—German steamer, 853 tons, monthly, 6 months, \$5,000 per month.

Nanking—Norwegian steamer, 844 tons, monthly, 4 months, \$5,500 per month.

Comopolit—German steamer, 674 tons, monthly, 6 months, \$4,600 per month.

Triton—German steamer, 1,341 tons, monthly, 3 months, \$5,500 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Japan (str.), Glenesk (str.), Telamon (str.), Ningchow (str.).

For HAMBURG.—Glamorganshire (str.), Bullmouth (str.).

For BREMEN.—Bayern (str.).

For MARSEILLES.—Saghalien (str.).

For VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.).

For VICTORIA, B.C.—Tacoma (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—Lyndhurst, Alcedo, Belgic (str.), Peru (str.).

For PORTLAND.—Chittagong (str.).

For NEW YORK.—George F. Manson Belmont

Fehng Suey, Siam, Fort Stuart, Merionethshire (str.).

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

- July—
10, Peiyang, German str., from Canton.
10, Braemar, British str., from Moji.
10, Activ, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
10, Airline, British str., from Sydney.
10, Lyderhorn, Norw. str., from Japan.

10, Linnet, British g.-bt., from Takow.
 10, Belgic, British str., from San Francisco.
 10, Vindobona, Austrian str., from Trieste.
 10, Lina, German bark, from Bangkok.
 10, Namjong, British str., from Singapore.
 11, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
 11, Chiyuen, British str., from Canton.
 11, Choysang, British str., from Canton.
 11, Lifoo, German str., from Shanghai.
 11, Gerda, German str., from Hamburg.
 11, H. W. Jarlsberg, Nor. str., from K'notzu.
 11, Oopack, British str., from Liverpool.
 11, Picciola, German str., from Saigon.
 11, Vascotte, British str., from Barry Docks.
 12, Ceylon, British str., from Shanghai.
 12, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 12, Progress, German str., from Hoihow.
 12, Moldava, British str., from Hailong Bay.
 12, Palinurus, British str., from Foochow.
 12, Kaiser-i-Hind, British str., from Bombay.
 12, Loksang, British str., from Canton.
 12, Chelydra, British str., from Calcutta.
 12, Kaisow, British str., from Amoy.
 12, Fidelic, German str., from Saigon.
 12, Loosok, British str., from Bangkok.
 12, Lyeemon, German str., from Shanghai.
 13, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 13, Adour, French str., from Shanghai.
 13, Pallas, British str., from Canton.
 13, Denteros, German str., from Bangkok.
 13, Erato, German str., from Kobe.
 13, Fushun, British str., from Shanghai.
 13, Rio, German str., from Saigon.
 14, Glenavon, British str., from London.
 14, Lifoo, German str., from Canton.
 14, Sabine Rickmers, German str., from Amoy.
 14, Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
 14, Whampoa, British str., from Canton.
 14, Tejen, German str., from Tientsin.
 15, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 15, Sishar, British str., from Saigon.
 15, Nanchang, British str., from Bangkok.
 15, Verona, British str., from Japan.
 15, Empress of Japan, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
 16, Khedive, British str., from Shanghai.
 16, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
 16, Rainbow, British str., from Anping.
 16, Ingraban, German str., from Saigon.
 16, Chow Fa, British str., from Bangkok.
 16, Haitan, British str., from Swatow.
 16, Amigo, German str., from Bangkok.
 16, Cassius, German str., from Canton.
 16, Glenearn, British str., from Swatow.
 16, Keong Wai, British str., from Bangkok.
 16, Benvenue, British str., from Saigon.
 17, Frejr, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
 17, Toonan, Chinese str., from Canton.
 17, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
 17, Fooksang, British str., from Newchwang.
 17, Taiyuan, British str., from Sydney.
 17, Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.
 17, Serrane, Amr. bark, from Rajang.

DEPARTURES.

10, Irene, German str., for Hamburg.
 10, Frejr, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 10, Caledonien, French str., for Shanghai.
 10, Ernest Simons, French str., for Europe.
 10, Tritos, German str., for Saigon.
 10, Cassius, German str., for Canton.
 10, Hupeh, British str., for Singapore.
 10, Kweiyang, British str., for Swatow.
 10, Straits of Dover, British str., for Moji.
 10, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 11, Annandale, British str., for Kobe.
 11, Cam, British str., for Bombay.
 11, Changsha, British str., for Australia.
 11, Exe, British str., for Saigon.
 11, Mongkut, British str., for Bangkok.
 11, Namoa, British str., for Swatow.
 11, Peiyang, German str., for Shanghai.
 11, Tailee, German str., for Hefoo.
 11, Taisang, British str., for Canton.
 12, Lifoo, German str., for Canton.
 12, Namjong, British str., for Amoy.
 12, Arratoon Apear, British str., for Calcutta.
 12, Choysang, British str., for Shanghai.
 12, Vindobona, Aust. str., for Shanghai.
 12, Spartan, British cruiser, for Takow.
 13, Moldava, British str., for Canton.
 13, Oopack, British str., for Shanghai.
 13, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
 13, Lutin, French gunboat, for Shanghai.
 13, Palinurus, British str., for London.
 13, Ceylon, British str., for London.
 13, Chiyuen, British str., for Shanghai.
 13, Kaiser-i-Hind, British str., for Shanghai.
 13, Kaisow, British str., for London.
 13, P. C. C. Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
 14, Ask, Danish str., for Hoihow.

14, Altmore, British str., for Amoy.
 14, Chunshan, British str., for Swatow.
 14, Formosa, British str., for Amoy.
 14, Gerda, German str., for Yokohama.
 14, Glenearn, British str., for Swatow.
 14, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 14, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
 14, Loksang, British str., for Swatow.
 14, Lyderhorn, Norw. str., for Kutchinotzu.
 14, Pallas, British str., for Kutchinotzu.
 14, Progress, German str., for Touron.
 15, Kiangtung, Chinese str., for Macao.
 15, Adour, French str., for Saigon.
 15, Bittern, British bark, for Mantung.
 15, Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
 15, Tejen, German str., for Canton.
 16, Airlie, British str., for Kobe.
 16, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 16, H. W. Jarlsberg, Norw. str., for K'notzu.
 16, Lifoo, German str., for Shanghai.
 16, Nauyang, German str., for Shanghai.
 16, Queen City, Hawaiian sch., for Bangkok.
 16, Whampoa, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Victoria, British str., for Tacoma.
 17, Loosok, British str., for Bangkok.
 17, Propontis, British str., for Hoihow.
 17, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 17, Erato, German str., for Hamburg.
 17, Glenavon, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Glenearn, British str., for London.
 17, Keong Wai, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Caledonien*, str., for Hongkong from Colombo.—Rev. Chatel Louis. From Singapore.—Messrs. W. G. Blackhall, Hong Seng, Nishimura, and Chan Hodi Ki. From Saigon.—Mr. Ly Chien, Mr. and Mrs. Hoi Muai and daughter. For Shanghai from Marseilles.—Messrs. Guiseppe Gerin and Vuillemont. From Saigon.—Messrs. Remy, Saluce, Vidal, Haridon, Dagaud, Meron, Massiero, Fabre, Papineau, Le Devehat, Joudassin, and Le Dorzon. For Nagasaki from Singapore.—Mrs. Okaku. For Kobe from Singapore.—Messrs. Mulkay and Otoka. For Yokohama from Marseilles.—Messrs. Grunmwald, Dayet, and Kreutzier. From Alexandria.—Mr. Oscar Bagger. From Colombo.—Messrs. Morrison and Chas. Kerr. From Saigon.—Mr. Yamata Kanegoro.

Per *Ernest Simons*, str., for Hongkong from Shanghai.—Lt. Col. Milne, Lt. Lambert, Messrs. H. Pierok and J. Hamilton. From Yokohama.—Messrs. R. J. Eyraud Demain, Loo Wai Koon, and Akiyama and daughter. From Kobe.—Messrs. Schubart and Dover. For Saigon from Shanghai.—Mr. E. Gourant. From Yokohama.—Mr. Ch. Bonnet. For Singapore from Shanghai.—Messrs. F. Holmes, G. Wilson, and L. David. From Yokohama.—Messrs. W. Slade, R. J. Wilkinson, Kaufmann, Hama, and Major Jones Vaughan. From Kobe.—Messrs. Ludolph, G. Kishida, Nakamishi, and K. Hara. For Colombo from Yokohama.—Mr. F. Dover. For Alexandria from Shanghai.—Mr. Kolonsaef. Messrs. F. Rignell, Watson, A. le Lench, and J. Sequinat. From Yokohama.—Miss Albersold. Messrs. Kodera and F. Dubuffet. From Kobe.—Messrs. Tallers and A. Saphiere. From Nagasaki.—Mr. A. Savarsin.

Per *Airlie*, str., from Sydney, &c.—Col. Milne, Miss Searell, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Mola.

Per *Belgie*, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Messrs. T. G. Gowland, J. Gundling, L. Mallory, L. E. Tier, R.N., and J. W. Richardson.

Per *Formosa*, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mrs. Hodgins, Mr. Haesloop.

Per *Lifoo*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Mining and McCarroll.

Per *Oopack*, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Master and Miss Landon, Mr. Stahlgren.

Per *Progress*, str., from Hoihow.—Mr. Hopkins.

Per *Haitan*, str., from Coast Ports.—Mr. B. S. Mehta.

Per *Palinurus*, str., from Foochow.—Mrs. Black, Miss Porter.

Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, str., for Hongkong from London.—Messrs. Smith and Rickett. From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Majima. From Singapore.—Mrs. C. Ling, Mrs. Foster and infant, Messrs. W. Laidlaw, Mohamed Neyden, and Lee Innes. For Shanghai from London.—Mr. Damne. From Penang.—Mr. Inch. For Kobe from London.—Mr. Hall. For Yokohama from

London.—Mr. Smart. From Gibraltar.—Mrs. Ojeda. From Colombo.—Mr. Trask.
 Per *Lyeemoon*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. McNeill.

Per *Chelydra*, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mrs. Jeffries.

Per *Kaisow*, str., from Amoy.—Capt. Karsten and two daughters.

Per *Hanoi*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—Messrs. A. Vimard, R. P. Tessier, and Frère Augustin.

Per *Glenavon*, str., from London.—Messrs. R. Schumacher and J. Watson.

Per *Fushun*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Passmore, Duncan, Orchard, Maden, and Clarke.

Per *Sishar*, str., from Saigon.—Mr. Hanes.

Per *Verona*, str., from Yokohama for Bombay.—Major F. C. Farmer. For London.—Mr. F. J. Organ. From Kobe for Hongkong.—Messrs. H. Bottlewalla, Lee Keun, and Ishiware.

For Singapore.—Major Charley. For Bombay.—Mr. F. J. Pearce. For London.—Mr. Seedhi.

Per *Empress of Japan*, str., from Vancouver.—Mr. H. Brunton. From Yokohama.—Mrs. and Miss Humphreys, Mr. W. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, Capt. Thomas, Miss Stephens, Messrs. J. Gregory and S. Tenabe. From Kobe.—Messrs. F. W. Frazer and G. Sharp. From Shanghai.—Messrs. A. Braun, Moreton Jones, and A. H. J. Carlill.

Per *Khedive*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Messrs. J. Carro, E. Rodriguez, L. Verdugo, and A. Batalla, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. W. King and child. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. Begg and child.

DEPARTED.

Per *China*, str., for Kobe.—Rev. J. E. W. Gompertz. For Yokohama.—Mrs. C. Palmer, Mrs. Cantlie, Messrs. Alex. Donald, H. W. Bird, John Andrew, H. Kieth, and M. Stander. For San Francisco.—Messrs. W. K. Roberts, Yim Ah Yeo, Yun Tung Sing, and Mrs. Chun Lee. For London.—Messrs. A. Champion and W. Smith.

Per *Frejr*, str., for Hoihow.—Messrs. Nightingale and T. Shirdan.

Per *Ernest Simons*, str., from Hongkong for Saigon.—Revs. P. P. Martinet, Holham, and Gerber, Mr. Salaun. For Marseilles.—Messrs. J. C. de Moraes Carvalho Guimaraes, Miguel Vasconcellos, H. Ebmer, and J. Carracedo. From Shanghai for Saigon.—Mr. E. Gourant. For Singapore.—Messrs. F. Holmes, G. Wilson, and L. David. For Alexandria.—Messrs. Kolontaeff and P. Kignell. For Marseilles.—Rev. Watson, Messrs. A. Le Lench and J. Leguinat. From Yokohama for Saigon.—Mr. Ch. Bonnet. For Singapore.—Major Jones Vaughan, Messrs. W. Slade, R. J. Wilkinson, Kaufmann, and Mrs. Hama. For Colombo.—Mr. F. Daver. For Marseilles.—Miss Albersold, Messrs. Kodera and Paul Dubuffet. From Kobe for Singapore.—Messrs. L. Ludolph, Y. Kishida, K. Hara, and Mrs. Nakamishi. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Tallers, Mr. A. Saphiere. From Nagasaki for Marseilles.—Mr. A. Savarsin.

Per *Caledonien*, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Miss Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. K. Ishida, Messrs. W. Mackintosh and C. Ramussen. For Nagasaki.—Mrs. and Miss Moscovitz. For Kobe.—Messrs. A. J. M. Gomes and Wenaslan Moraes. For Yokohama.—Miss J. Blood, Miss W. More, Mr. M. M. Ebrahimjee, and Lieut. Campbell.

Per *Changsha*, str., from Kobe for Sydney.—Messrs. Matsumoto and Kanematsu. From Hongkong for Thursday Island.—Mr. H. Yonagutche. For Brisbane.—Mrs. Vosteen and child. For Sydney.—Messrs. E. Kenworthy Lee, Jas. Anderson, J. J. Henderson, H. Abbott, E. Thom, Dr. and Mrs. Clindenning, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and daughters (2).

Per *Arratoon Apear*, str., for Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Luk Sing. Mas. Ng and 2 daughters, Messrs. Cheung Fat Ting, Chook Seng Tee, Chook Eek Kwan, Chook Lee Hoi, Kee Eng Chong, Mrs. Chan Tai and 2 daughters. For Calcutta.—Mr. J. Gundlig.

Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, str., for Shanghai from Hongkong.—Messrs. A. Crawford, Ganse, H. Yera, Miss Searell, and Master A. C. Dearcks. From London.—Mr. Darne.

Per *Ceylon*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Lieut. J. H. Lambert, R.M.L.I., Mr. P. Remedios. For London.—Capt. A. H. Brabazon, R.M.L.I., Mr. H. L. Dover.

Per *Airlie*, str., for Kobe.—Col. Milne.

Per *Hanoi*, str., for Haiphong.—Revs. Pernan and G. Garcia, Mr. Dejen de la Batie.